Five copies, one year - -

Ten copies, one year - -

a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for one year. When a Club has been forwarded, additions

VOL. XIV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1860.

No. 684.

Ten cents a line for the first insertion, five words constitute a line. Payment in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

is invariably required. Money may be forwarded by mail at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred.

Large amounts may be remitted in drafts of ertificates of deposit. Subscribers wishing their papers change ed, will give the name of the post office changed om, as well as the post office they wish it

All-communications to the Era, whether the business of the paper or for publication, hould be addressed to

M. L. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

may be made to it, on the same terms.

A PALACE IN GENOA.

BY EDWARD SPENCER.

XII - Concluded.

you are killing me-killing me!"

gently. "I have enough to answer for as it is.

And, pet, I will do better now; I have some sense of duty, and can perform it, sometimes, though you may think otherwise. I shall be better now—oh, Helen, darling," and he shud-"Let me not think that dearest," said he. though thought! Great Gold to steep myself in unthought! Great Gold to steep myself in unthought in the steep myself in unthought is great George with a candid nat.

There is foom enough to us the though to me, the length of me is label to disconting the picture of Samson Agonistes and the picture of Samson Agonistes and still great and I are under many obligations; "Oh, I do not know—but I dread him so salt, as a great, black picture of Samson Agonistes when her father came to her room, as he had been the picture of Samson Agonistes and battle-axes came of time to get up long letters. But this last day on the wall of the house opposite—a heavy sabres and battle-axes came of the picture of Samson Agonistes much! See! What is he doing? He makes, and now when her father came to her room, as he had been the picture of Samson Agonistes much! See! What is he doing? He makes, and now when her father came to her room, as he had been the picture of Samson Agonistes much! See! What is he doing? He makes, and now when the picture of Samson Agonistes much! See! What is he doing? He makes, and now when the father came to her room, as he had been the picture of Samson Agonistes much! See! What is not often that I can take the one is happier for seeing all around her happy."

Oh, I do not know—but I dread him so of blood gushed from the pierced bosoms of a make until a great, black picture of Samson Agonists much! See! What is not often that I can take the one is an area of the pierced bosoms of a much us of the pierced bosoms of the pierced boso Hell: no hope, no joy-only ceaseless woe, himself.

at you into telling me what are just your towards Monte Faccio—you must drive her out, you know, for both need exercise and the fresh may be our lot. So, we must bless thee; air—I will put the shelves up, so that when you come home you will smile to see yourself iddenly in the company of those beloved old iends. Won't it be nice, and such a glad sur-Meantime, the room shall be put in orand papers moved up, and you can study there in the clear daylight — oh, so much better! gloomy thoughts vex you, you must not stay alone, but send for me, and I will come with my book or my work, and keep still as a mouse, so as not to disturb you. Only when I see by your brow that some thought troubles you, I will steal up to you, noiselessly, and kiss you—thus—that will drive the shadow away. And then I will invite you sometimes to write in my room; and mamma will be there, and Rupert has, papa, and how much he loves youand our low talk, instead of annoying, will help you, like the accompaniment of a song. Happy

Why have we not an-

'A real woman now, my Helen—a woman coming thus ever, with thy cold breath, be-

But this letter. It is most important. You say | ified now, for to-day the shadows are weak and |

shaved, your beard is too long; it makes you ing, and keeping up a lively castanet accompa-

hand, "I am going to try, my faithful friend. forth, forever more, persecution shall cease in

You will help me?"
George touched the hand a moment with his ing possessed with unusual bustle.

"Sar, ef you want me to shave you, don't talk to me now, please. I'se jest got 'bout as much es I kin hold. More too. You look the lion of St, Mark's on such a day? Think

Think you the shadows would fall heavy athwart the lion of St, Mark's on such a day? Think

Helen saw her father

"Why, pa, what have I done to be so ex-

And aspiration, by the love and faith, We do exceed the stature of this angel!"

George shall get some shelves made, and I will Heaven which once thou lost us, and from it be too heavy, this love of thine even brings thee back again to our side, to share whatever

> "If sin came by thee,
> And by sin, death—the ransom—righteous:
> The heavenly life and compensative rest
> Come by thee too. * * * Come by thee too. * * *
>
> Be satisfied;
>
> Something thou hast to bear through womanhoodPeculiar suffering answering to the sin. * *
>
> * * * But go to! thy love
>
> Shall chant itself its own beattindes,
>
> After its own life-working. * *
>
> I sat mon thy head, to keen thee clear

I set upon thy head, to keep thee clear
Of all reproach against the sin foregone—
Thy hand which plucked the apple I clasp close;
The lips which spake wrong counsel, I kiss close—
I bless thee in the name of Paradise,
And by the memory of Edenic joys
Forfeit and lost."

XIII. Chiaro 'Scuro. "Let Love clasp Grief, lest both he drowned, Let darkness keep her raven gloss; Ah! sweeter to be drunk with loss, To dance with death, to beat the ground "Than that the victor hours should scorn The long result of love, and boast: Behold the man that loved and lost,

But all he was is overworn.'

Il Palazzo Cieco had many shadows in its lofty rooms, in its oubliettes, in its long, sound-She did not know what the painful expression ing corridors, and athwart its broad, stately flitted then across his brow meant. To stairs. Shadows gloomy enough at times; hese things were very easy; one had but shadows that lay long and black, like the form to say, It shall be so, and all was done. But, to him—ah, how the black interlining of his despair shone through and spoiled the pink silken robes of joy which she would fling over his shadows that flitted to and fro, and up and Instructed by the past, he dared down, with the mysterious noiselessness of

Afready I feel your precious sunshine,
How much I have lost! How much!
Now, again, dear, I know what in the lost is not objected, that sugar causes pain in the hollow down as the Choctaw Bluff, in high, hast never seen that spectral gondola glipapa, I cannot tell you how much company. I cannot tell you how much company is a company of the fair country. In the her hands by the spot where the cruel daggers and tendernesses of speech and touch, such as she had never known be by opacity and sombreness of the oscuro. Still, fore. He appeared to have an acute sense of the wrong he had done her during so long a the wrong he had done her during so long a stance of lime to the teeth. To this it may be by little attentions and tendernesses of speech and touch, such as she had never known be by opacity and sombreness of the oscuro. Still, fore. He appeared to have an acute sense of the wrong he had done her during so long a stance of lime to the teeth. To this it may be the chiar owns perhaps relieved and enhanced by opacity and sombreness of the oscuro. Still, fore. He appeared to have an acute sense of the wrong he had done her during so long a stance of lime to the teeth. To this it may be the chiar owns perhaps relieved and enhanced by opacity and sombreness of the oscuro. Still, fore. He appeared to have an acute sense of the wrong he had done her during so long a stance of lime to the teeth. To this it may be the chiar owns found the plant attentions and tendernesses of speech and touch, such as she had never known be the chiar owns found to the plant attentions and tendernesses of speech and touch, such as the chiar owns found to the chia How much! Now, again, dear, I know what pierced poor Rizzio? And in Venice, at mid-Oh, papa, I cannot tell you how much comit gives me to hear you speak thus! You if gives me to hear you speak thus! You of Tasso, along the Grand Canal? 'Tis Lucre-they ever learn modesty?' The pale vellow hair, seeking her they ever learn modesty?' Nervous and feeble! They was a child in its to the stomach, if it does not, by being them with lime; it is also useful they ever learn modesty?' What husiness have country folks with nerves? fort it gives me to hear you speak thus! You of Tasso, along the Grand Canal? 'Tis Lucre-

niment with thumb and fingers. Orazio has re-

npon sights visible from the window, or reading him some lively item from a late number of him some lively item from a late number of the warm ledges and cracks of the would never forgive their shoulders, and attired in all the finery pensive to take the children to Saratoga next voyage to Europe, and among his fellow-pasted with one every expensive to take the children to Saratoga next voyage to Europe, and among his fellow-pasted with one every expensive to take the children to Saratoga next voyage to Europe, and among his fellow-pasted with the savage taste could devise, came and with one every expensive to take the children to Saratoga next voyage to Europe, and among his fellow-pasted with the savage taste could devise, came and with one every expensive to take the children to Saratoga next voyage to Europe, and among his fellow-pasted with the savage taste could devise, came and with one every expensive to take the children to Saratoga next voyage to Europe, and among his fellow-pasted with the savage taste could devise, came and with one every expensive to take the children to Saratoga next voyage to Europe, and among his fellow-pasted with the savage taste could devise, came and with the savage taste could devise the children to Saratoga next voyage to Europe, and among his fellow-pasted with the savage taste could devise the children to Saratoga next voyage to Europe, and among his fellow-pasted with the savage taste could devise the children to Saratoga next voyage to Europe, and among his fellow-pasted with the savage taste could devise the children to Saratoga next voyage to Europe, and among his fellow-pasted with the savage taste could devise t "George," said Mr. Lloyd, with a slight tremer in his tone, "Miss Helen will give you the key of the—the room in the basement, and the key of the—the room in the basement, and the key of the chival-the room in the basement, and the room in the basement, and the room in the basement, and the room in the basement, and to George, while she herself, ac-the room in the party will make such a pleasant variety in her the wall, now darting upon a liy, now should be with one gently, to call him back; her voice that roused him, with a question, a merry banter, a suggestive idea; and ever with watchful care she party will make such a pleasant variety in her the wall, now darting upon a liy, now should be with one gently, to call him back; her voice that roused him, with a question, a merry banter, a suggestive idea; and ever with watchful care she party will make such a pleasant variety in her the room in the present the wall, now darting upon a liy, now should be with one gently, to call him back; her voice that roused him, with a question, a merry banter, a suggestive idea; and ever with watchful care she party will make such a pleasant variety in her the wall, now darting upon a liy, now should be with one gently, to call him back; her voice that roused him, with a question, a merry banter, a suggestive idea; and ever with watchful care she party will make such a pleasant variety in her the wall, now darting upon a liy, now should be with one the chival-to-the chival-to

I am so happy!"

The negro's eyes fairly glistened, but he said nothing, only proceeded with his brushing and manipulations with redoubled vigor and spirit.

"George," said Mr. Lloyd, holding out his and makes it known, that, from this time, hence"George," said Mr. Lloyd, holding out his and makes it known, that, from this time, hence"Interior of magistrate, and printed manifesto, that—his Imperial Majesty Francis objects seemed amply secured—namely, the results of preparation which in their many perplexities of preparation which she is so adequate to meet.

"Now, I speak for myself, and not for the sults to be expected from exercise. For she in their many perplexities of preparation which she is so adequate to meet.

When such a voice melts into our ears?

"Now, I speak for myself, and not for the sults to be expected from exercise. For she in their many perplexities of preparation which she is so adequate to meet.

When such a voice melts into our ears?

"Now, I speak for myself, and not for the distribution, the closing paragraph:

"Now, I speak for myself, and not for the grew brighter and lovelier every day, and more when such a voice melts into our ears?

The gas is lit, and the stately parlors await in solemn silence the expected crowd. Nina, landed at Liverpool with us, made his way to and the South, and find it impossible. I there-

his good kingdom of Venetia; that men shall Then he turned quickly away, his hands seem- more open to political prisoners; that all such

from this hour.
So thinks Helen, child of hope and sunshine,

Hell no hope, no joy—only consider dupart."

The group will allow it of? To will consider that was determined to so held the dedicated and was determined to so he was determined to so he had, and passing her had got? To will consider the manufacture of the hand, and passing her had got? To will consider the manufacture of the hand, and passing her had got? To will consider the manufacture of the hand, and passing her had got? To will consider the manufacture of the hand, and passing her had got? To will consider the manufacture of the hand, and passing her had got? To will never that the passing her had got? To will never the had got to be the passing her had got? To will never the had got? To will never the had got to will not be with the moth fight her beat the possible to will not be will be the passing her had got? To will never the had got to will not be will be the passing her had got? To will never the had got to will not be will be the passing her had got? To will never the had got to be the passing her had got? To will never the had got to will not be will not her will not be will not be sufficient to her will not be will not be will not be will not be sufficient to her will not be wi

Become gentleman, of raison vraie et propre, as

"We, madamselle," responded George, gra-

Miss Helen indeed spared no efforts to acpowers of pleasing; and now she sought her mother, who was in her own room, sitting with at least of that happiness they are indebted to us and our influence. And this Helen! great terror seized upon all the natives who heard of his cruel and bloody deeds. less, weary, broken-spirited. Hers was the gradual prostration that comes after long, long years of suffering, a chronic woe, which yields

to the assuaging touch of time.
"Mamma, mamma," cried Helen, embracing her, "this must not be. Your looks are a constant reproach to papa, and he will recover You must rouse yourself. You must be cheerful, must smile, and talk. It is our duty, andit is our place to woo papa back to life and hope. through much longer, mother, and he may even to support him through it. Come, now, you n what may be the hour of his greatest need. If he falls back now, mamma, he will die; but

Thus did this loving and lovely girl become, as it were, a David's harp, before whose powermore, the evil spirits vanished, shrieking, and

shoulders! Instructed by the past, he dared not indulge hopes for the future. And the mysterious noiselessness of not indulge hopes for the future. And the mysterious noiselessness of not indulge hopes for the future. And the mysterious noiselessness of not indulge hopes for the future. And the mysterious noiselessness of not indulge hopes for the future. And the mysterious noiselessness of the future and not indulge hopes for the future. And the mysterious noiselessness of the future and how beautiful her resignation dws were not quite gone, yet; it would have been unreasonable to expect so soon this consumation; and, moreover, there came one or the future and principles of his leisure, Mr. Beale exerted dissolvent the phosphate of lime is the essential charbing the proposed of his leisure, Mr. Beale exerted dissolvent the future and principles of his leisure, Mr. Beale exerted the Mississippi river at the Chickasaw of the principles of his leisure, Mr. Beale exerted dissolvent the phosphate of lime is the essential charbing the proposed of the future and not over the possible of the phosphate of lime is the essential charbing the proposed of lime is the essential charbing the proposed of lime is the essential charbing the proposed of lime of the folickasaw of the principles of the future and not over the phosphate of lime is the essential charbing the proposed of

turning towards his sister, said ::

join the party. It is a fine chance, for he knows every way the pure bliss and leveliness of her all about such things." every way the pure bliss and leveliness of her walls of their fortified town, from the ramparts

"These my cysters to be better it anybody states to be better it anybody states the following into an easy position, took to study some rescoes here, and, naving found states any some rescoes here, and, naving found to study some rescoes here, and, naving some rescoes here, and, naving some rescoe

You see? Zen I sink he get ver' vell, von day. have shown so little respect to your troubles."

glisten-twin alpha stars they, shining down | Spaniards, and almost literally waded through ciously, "me an' Miss Helen is goin' to bring from their blue dome, blessing all mortal lovers blood, from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, who embrace and exchange vows in their secomplish that desirable object. She had talk- the bliss we derive from seeing others happy ed with Rupert, asking him to exert all his whom we love, and knowing that for a portion riginal King, and despoiling his capital city,

"Ah! if any poet knew her,
He would sing of her with falls
Used in lovely madrigals.
And if any poet drew her,
He would paint her, unaware,
With a halo around her hair.
And all hearts do pray, "God love her!"
Ave, and certies, in good south.

From this time there was a visible improvement in her father's condition, which amendbliette, nor did he exclude his family from keep- Carolina, and Florida.

All went merry enough so, until Rupert, The rich color mantled easily to her cheek; her dian breasts were pierced with Spanish lances, voice had grown richer, deeper, more capable and Indian skulls were cloven on the right and George touched the hand a moment with his follow the dictates of their own conscience in while he gazed into his master's face. The Indians, although vast the Feder. He says he will call for you to emotion; her form had spread and ripened; The Indians, although vast morrow, to show you the Carignano church, her eye was grown softer, and had acquired new their pale-faced assailants, could not stand be and wishes to know if pa and mamma will not and more inscrutable depths than ever; and in fore such superior weapons, wielded by skillful

You keep away—you shun us—you will not let us console you—and all the while, you are chafing your heart away with some hidden grief in this dismal, uncouth den! It must not be—you are killing me—killing me—kil

which they erected temples, and offered sacri-

"And I shall sing a song presently that will outdo the song of that 'blithe spirit,' the sky-lark," cried Helen, her eyes full of sparkle and or, entered Mexico with his hosts of fierce

This northern confederacy, which had refused to acknowledge the rule of the most costs. Why is Lady Nina sad? Beautiful find thee in thy own sweet pastures, never, almost to phrensy by recent and still occurring panic stricken, and fled the country and the meet life's conflicts, to brave life's battles. homes they loved so well, leaving most of their

given to regular and engrossing business, and left their homes in old Mexico, until they are had frequent visitors all of whom Grown in the same manner as does the hydrogeneous transfer and frequent visitors all of whom Grown in the same manner as does the hydrogeneous transfer and frequent visitors all of whom Grown in the same manner as does the hydrogeneous transfer and frequent visitors all of whom Grown in the same manner as does the hydrogeneous transfer and the same ma the had frequent visiters, all of whom, George rived at their new homes, where they were remarked, sent up their cards, containing, in found by De Soto, is not known. But we are still more efficient by the execution was, that it rendered her beauty reason, sugar at once appears infinitely better.

drochloric acid of the gastric juice. For this reason, sugar at once appears infinitely better.

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, in his speech of he had frequent visiters, all of whom, George rived at their new nomes, where they were remarked, sent up their cards, containing, in found by De Soto, is not known. But we are still more effulgent by the exquisite shade upon than its reputation. But, even to the present the 19th instant, said: addition to their names, a mystic sign, whose purport he could not comprehend, but which gained them instant admission. The two who came most often were a cadaverous, black-beard-came most often were a cadaverous were a cadav ed chap, with wild, hollow eyes, and a corpulent tribes with whom they came in contact, either ing suspicion of grief, so becomingly subdued, ed chap, with wild, hollow eyes, and a corpulent priest, with erysipelatous nose and cheeks, both of whom George hated with a most condict. Republican party, and if they are determined and in such perfect harmony with the thule of whom George hated with a most condict.

Besides what his sleep had taught her of her lask them in regard to their sight-seeing, joking father's infirmities, and of his enfeebled, ner-like, seward, or on the large plot of greensward in father's infirmities, and of his enfeebled, ner-like, seward, or on the large plot of greensward in his countenance is reserved, but his eye is full less them in regard to their sight-seeing, joking festival on the large plot of greensward in his countenance is reserved, but his eye is full less them in regard to their sight-seeing, joking festival on the large plot of greensward in his countenance is reserved, but his eye is full less them in regard to their sight-seeing, joking festival on the large plot of greensward in his enfeebled, ner-like, seward, or on the large plot of the town, have a talk with the chief less them in regard to their sight-seeing, joking festival on the large plot of greensward in his enfeebled, ner-like, seward, or on the large plot of the town, have a talk with the chief less them in regard to their sight-seeing, joking festival on the large plot of greensward in his enfeebled, ner-like, seward, or on the large plot of greensward in his enfeebled, ner-like, seward, or on the large plot of greensward in his enfeebled, ner-like, seward, or on the large plot of greensward in his enfeebled, ner-like, seward, or on the large plot of greensward in his enfeebled, ner-like, seward, or on the large plot of greensward in his enfeebled, ner-like, seward, or on the large plot of the large plot of greensward in his enfeebled, ner-like, seward, or on the large plot of greensward in his enfeebled, ner-like, seward, or on the large plot of greensward in his enfeebled, ner-like, seward, or on the large plot of greensward in his enfeebled, ner-like, seward, or on the large plot of greensward in his enfeebled, ner-like, seward, or on the large plot of greensward in his enfeebled, ner-like, seward, or on the large plot of greensward in his enfeebled, ner-like, seward, or on the large plot of greensward in his e vous condition, she was further enlightened, and in a sad counterfeit of humor pretending men, and with presents of gaudy tinsels and head at supper, and bring master Jakey, in his of thought and animation, and I watch his undertake to place such a man to preside over But this letter. It is most important. You say the bearer waits? Where is he? I will go see him. And be careful that we are not interpreted."

"He is in the tappestry room, paps. But you must fare go to your dressing-room, and fix up a little. I am a great girl for 'primming,' you have been a little. I am a great girl for 'primming,' you have been a little. I am a great girl for 'primming,' you have been a little. I am a great girl for 'primming,' you have been thow, but I like my sweetheart paps to look.

"He is in the tappestry room, paps. But you must fare go to your dressing-room, and fix up a little. I am a great girl for 'primming,' you have been those hed down upon by the fountain's brink. Sunshiny Pepe, in white garden, tumbles about like a kitten, sing-of him for this cocasions to be made in by the fountain's brink. Sunshiny Pepe, in the garden, tumbles about like a kitten, sing-of him for this cocasions to be made in by the fountain's brink. Sunshiny Pepe, in the dat supper, and bring master Jakey, in his does not supper, and bring master Jakey, in his of thought and animation, and I watch his undertake to place such a man to preside over the lead at supper, and bring master Jakey, in his oblewed this parson of a Merivale, to be jealous of this parson of a Merivale, and bring the destines of the South, you may expect to be decived, nor did she relax her early but to place to place such and still more pained, at beholding his conduct the little gowers, he head chief of the allied powers, he head chief of the allied powers, he head chief of the solution, and I watch his during dinner and the will make a supper, such that the destines of this parson of a Merivale, and the will make the relative to place such and sutting the destines of the South, you may expect to be looks with pleasure. His voice is peculiarly, as Ning the left and the park's response to the string disagration. The sum of the series of this parson. The sum of the series of this parson. The sum of the series of this parson. The sum of th ply. Now and then his thoughts would get the upper hand of him, too, and he would warder off in abstracted fashion, forgetting his purposes off in abstracted fashion, forgetting his purposes and where he was a leady attained. How the conduct was rather to spare them induce favorable connection, he is ready now, as are many induce favorable connection, he is ready now, as are many induce favorable connection, he is ready now, as are many induce favorable connection, he is ready now, as are many induce favorable connection, he is ready now, as are many induce favorable connection. In the country induce favorable connection in the country in the constant of the Spanish invaders. The festival and seeing self he very likely gave over his efforts, while some controlled to the connection of the Spanish invaders. The fall wouldst thou take the return train, and be not the connection of the Spanish invaders. The fall wouldst thou take the return train, and be not the connection of the Spanish invaders. The fall wouldst thou take the return train, and be not the connection of the spanish invaders. The fall wouldst thou take the return train, and be not the connection of the spanish invaders. The fall wouldst thou take the return train, and be not the connection of the spanish invaders. The fall wouldst thou take the return train, and be not the connection of the spanish invaders are many induce favorable connections. In the fill wouldst thou take the return train, and be not the connection of the spanish trained in the country in the connection of the spanish trained in the country in the connection of the spanish trained in the country in the connection of the spanish trained in the country in the connection of the spanish trained in the country in the connection of the spanish trained in the country in the connection of the spanish trained in the country in the connection of the spanish trained in the country in the connection of the spanish trained in the country in the connection of the spanish trained in the country look really haggard."

So saying, she linked her arm in his, and up the stairs with him, dancingly, heart full of joy. While George was shaving her father she sat by, chatting, commenting with the stairs with him says. The lizards are exuberantly haggard."

So saying, she linked her arm in his, and up the stairs with him, dancingly, her father she sat by, chatting, commenting her father she sat by, chatting, commenting her commenced. The ceived a largesse, and now sits in the doorway with a dotted fashion, forgetting his purposes and where he was. And again, Helen could shis jaw sunk, his brow clouded, and his lip drooping head, and see the trial through; and one thoughts of thy noble husband says to the stringle even to this hour."—Life of Schiller. What if, in one of those fits, he should revert aming the normal dishevelled and falling over mirable forceast, sees that it would be very as a large see, and now sits in the doorway with great pomp, exhibited their gor drooping head, and see the trial through; and see the trial through; and see the trial through; and shis jaw sunk, his brow clouded, and his lip drooping head, and see the trial through; and one thoughts. Spaniards, with great pomp, exhibited their gor drooping head, and see the trial through; and one thoughts of thy noble husband says to the string from the serior of the union, if you will have an expansion of slave among the spectres, in the red light of the small line of the union, if you will have an expansion of the union, if you will have an expansion of the union, if you will have an expansion of the union, if you will have an expansion of the union, if you will have an expansion of the union, if you will have an expansion of the union, if you will have an expansion of the union, if you will have an expansion of the union, if you will have an expansion of the union, if you will have an expansion of the union, if you will have an expansion of the union, if you will have an expansion of the union, if you will have an expansion of the union, if

"All will attend to it," or the rounded, oiled, its fully if Intow that those which papers with this infirmation of the proposal that the

The Indians, although vastly outnumbering

Helen saw her father glance quickly up, she noticed the gathering cloud about his brow and the compression of his line.

Soul poured itself around, like an overflowing of which they renewed the contest, pelting their old maids, all mingled in the universal hubbut. There were present the compression of his line.

blonde curls playing amid the camelias and azalias, and her jewelled arm supporting the fairest of little oval-faces and the most coquettish little mouth that ever pouted in the twilight shade. The embroidered toe of the little kid slipper is patting nervously and pettishly on the velvet carpet, revealing a strange commotion in the twing arrange for the common of the twiling of the common of

Alas! how few can say life is worth what it

Nina's mamma had but just laid out Nina's riches behind them. The direction of their first campaign in society, when Nina's grand- NUTRITIVE QUALITIES OF SUGAR.—As by House, as less than the last drop in the cup alflight lay toward the northeast. After arriving at the Gulf of Mexico, they wandered through who never knows what's the right time to go quantity which is now Toward and Louisians. ment Helen continually strove to forward by every means in her power. Indeed, she was every means in her power. In every ineans in her power. Indeed, she was crossed the Mississippi river, and took up their ever with him when he was not employed, seek abode in the flowery savannas and shady for mourning for the space of six weeks; and ing to prevent his mood from regaining doming the space of the sunny South where now are the sunny South where ing to prevent his mod from regaining domin-ion over him. He did not return to the Ou-tion over him. He did not return to the Ou-States of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South friends were enjoying the first rush of the sea-with the saliva, has been partly transformed dispuser. How many years elapsed from the time they son, dear stricken Nina was laid away in the into lactic acid, which acts upon the alimentary of whom George hated with a most cordial hatred, because he suspected them of evil designs against his master. In the rarely recurring periods of his leisure, Mr. Beale exerted when De Soto, the famous explorer, discovery the resignation of the pink graps and one of the pink gr

fort it gives me to hear you speak thus! You have hope? Then all must go well; fear slinks away when hope comes. With you and Italy—how I shall smile and sing! How I shall grow no into a real woman!"

of Tasso, along the Grand Canal? Tis Lucre-slower forms to compensate ner. She, poor soul, was happy as a child in its should fully break, and the sun have mounted sufficiently towards the zenith, these children of the days when she could exult had long since field. He also strove to participate in the hap-but supposed to be fifteen or twenty thousand but supposed to be fifteen or twenty fifteen or twenty fifteen or twent loves, whose voice she will never, never near again, for he is dead! Ah, miserable death, coming thus ever, with thy cold breath, between us!

But we are no chost-seers: and if we were, But we are no chost-seers: and if we were, But we are no chost-seers: and if we were, But we are no chost-seers: and if we were, But we are no chost-seers: and if we were, But we are no chost-seers: and if we were, But we are no chost-seers: and if we were, But we are no chost-seers: and if we were, But we are no chost-seers: and if we were, But we are no chost-seers: and if we were, But we are no chost-seers: and if we were, But we are no chost-seers: and if we were, But we are no chost-seers: and if we were, But we are no chost-seers: and if we were, But we are no chost-seers: and if we were, But we are no chost-seers: and if we were, But we are no chost-seers: and if we were, But we are no chost-seers: and if we were, But we are no chost-seers: and if we were, But their boundaries with their fellow-savages, the warriors.

It was at first, De Soto's intention to hold a sak them in regard to their sight-seeing, joking the same manner; the expression of a Black Republican—Hale, Seward, or Chase—President of the United States. Whenever you

floats like a summer cloud before the brilliant days before she expired."-Vol. 1, p. 28 pier glass, and that friend to fairness sends hoarse voiced men, low voiced mammas, gig- was introduced to the President by ou

white testell I am happy already, page, so that a state of the care and a strain of the care and

sonable people to look after in society, people | would never enter again until I was bade to do Lady Nina stands at the parlor window, her tion. It is a great bore. We hoped you would Sir, I go further than that. I would counse don't get up a scene : there is nothing more | Globe, I clip the following : ungenteel; swallow thy scalding coffee; the | "Mr. Clerk, in the present state of the public struggle will soon be over; another sunset will mind at the South, irritated and exasperated will last thee the rest of thy life.

her father she sate was shaving upon sights visible from the window, or reading upon sights visible from the window, or readin

in the enchanting realization of the pink crèpe, Geneva, and reached his mother two or three back a full triumph to her inquiring gaze.

Another hour, and the tide of life pours in.

Moustachiod chattering, deafening music,

"I went to the President's fete at St. Cl **In Concluded.**

"Never mind it, Helen," said he, soothingly; "that is all past, and shall not come again." "that is all past, and shall not come again." "on, papa!" cried she, sobbing as if heart were sore indeed, "why have you been the art were sore indeed, "why have you been the art were sore indeed, "why have you been the art were sore indeed, "why have you been the art were sore indeed, "you relating our hearts." Why will you do so?

You keep away—you shun us—you will not lead to gain. The helen, so he can be goon and day? Think son such a day? Think such defec

DISUNION DOCTRINES OF MODERN DEMOCRATS.

We find in the Lagrange (Ind.) Standard the following letter from the Hon. Charles

followers of the proud De Soto, and deeds of blood and horror continued to be perpetrated as long as the light of day lasted.

The shades of night at last hovered over the thought of shades of night at last hovered over the sense of being ridiculous was rending her very ture with darkness, it will be but in keeping with hitterness.

muse, how frail and tender, and how young, to meet life's conflicts, to brave life's battles.

never to be torn away, until called to mingle outrages, can the people of that section regard with the grave-vard dust. One visit to town the election of Mr. Sherman, with his hostile sentiments, his offensive associations and ante-

the key of the—the room in the basement, and I wish you to take the papers on my desk, all soft them. Helen, see that it is properly done, will you, child? And—do not read them."

"Ohn, I will attend to it," eried Helen, joy fully; "I know that those wicked papers have follow you harm. When have well was follow you harm. When have well well well with the origine part, wen't we, George?—a perfect auto-au.fe."

"But the promises of the great Tuscaloosa of the great Tuscaloosa, and pry pall age to-day. George has mounted a stupervision to her with watchful care she helped out his confused talk, invested his variety will make such a pleasant variety in her work with the most outrageous of bow-knots; his hair is wonderfully combed, whether we consider the puffs at the sides, the well entertain the children and to George, while she herself, accompanied by her brother Rupert, and one too than his liberty. And, as soon as proved to be only a cunning ruse of his invention, to obtain his liberty. And, as soon as well established the puffs at their great Tuscaloosa. Hetty has come in the nick of time. Nina's between the papers on my desk, all with the origines of his invention, to obtain his liberty. And, as soon as well established the puffs at the side, and one the puffs at their purpose is fixed to be only a cunning ruse of his invention, to obtain his liberty. And, as soon as well established the puffs at their form that the considered up and then, the purpose is fixed to be only a cunning ruse of his invention, to obtain his liberty. And, as soon as well established the puffs at the sides, the will estable to delegate this supervision to her with the condens. The condens of his invention, to obtain his liberty. And, as soon as the puff with the original papers have whether we consider the puffs at their form the matter of time. Nina's letter she hered the puffs at the sides, the will estable the puffs at the sides, the will estable the puffs at the sides, the will estable the puffs at the rest in the puff will have t

falleth out any war, they join our enemies

hundreds of thousands of my countrymen at you samples from an almost inexhaustible fair, to say that it is in affiliation with the dis- man feelings, will be an inheritance of blood.

ocrats have been qualified by a contingency, which I trust is not very far in the future, viz: the gentleman last quoted, [Mr. Crawford,] in

"Now, in regard to the election of a Black it may be said that they recommend non-inter-Republican President, I have this to say, and I course, the withdrawal of all patronage from

himself and all his Democratic colleagues was | be large and enthusiastic—of the citizens of | floor of the House; a speech quite replete with | the meeting: natter to admire, and containing some Union e consent of Indiana, no parricidal hand, 'in | sembled, do' ace of pride, or the madness of power,'

I must hasten to complete my selection of amocratic gems from the debates of the prestensive stock; for I wish to make room for "a

guilty of organizing rebellion against the Government, with a view of diverting it to purposes | ufacture.

Here we are told, and it's a comfort to know

war against our rights; and I rejoice in the

ould be their duty to determine consequent degradation and dis- as 'a wolf entering your sheep's fold.' That is my position, and it is the

timents of my own constituents, and the State | pointed by the Chair, (and that the citizens be

fore am without hope in the Union; so are even "richer lead;" but can here only give made against Republicans. It is fair, and only negro continues to be human, and to have hu-The most confiding of them all are, sir, mine. Passing by the action of the South unionists. for 'equality in the Union or independence out of it;' having lost all hope of the former, I am for 'independence now, and independence for 'independence now, and independence for the Bichmond Enquirer, the Democraic organ of Virginia, and I one proposes to read them out of the party. Let us deal wisely with them, lest they mulpaper of the South. I take it regularly, and those in high places. Thus, Hon. Charles J. for present purposes pick up the numbers for Faulkner, of Va., was the other day appointed and fight against us. And he spake to the December 21st and 28th. These contain the one of a committee to superintend the distributhe election of a Republican President. Thus, proceedings of no less than twenty public meet | tion of Democratic documents for the next cam- | woman bore a son, they should kill him," and ings lately held in different parts of Virginia. the same speech, and just preceding the extract | Speaking in general terms of the resolutions

speak the sentiment of every Democrat on this Northern merchants, manufactories, and newsfrom Georgia, we will never submit to the papers, the establishment of direct trade with Surope, the levying of onerous taxes on goods populate from the Democratic benches, and less from the Republicans.] I repeat it, sir, traders, the organization of vigilance commit time have the authority to say so, that no less to watch all strangers, on the formation of line and less than the formation of line and less than the same time, nobody can fail to see that their fears, on nington is a gentleman of high respectability: ocratic Representative from Georgia on military companies all over the State, the calling of a Southern Congress, and conditional of a Black Republican President. [Renewed disunion. To quote so many of these resolves elected in 1860, where is the man now in our became more and mightier than the Egyptians, filled other posts of distinction, and was offered making regulations concerning special licen-wards liberty and ultimate emancipation, they as would see the second of these resident. [Kenewed also and hisses.]"

as would not call for the impeachment of a governor of Minnesota by Gen.

as would see the would not call for the impeachment of a Governor of Wirginia who would silently and fight against them, but that they would rise the position of Governor of Minnesota by Gen.

Taylor, which, of a Governor of Virginia who would rise the control of t

with applause by the Democratic I cannot refrain from remarking, "Miers W. Fisher, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, amidst lman, has delivered his first speech on the great cheering, were unanimously adopted by

he closed with the noble sentiment that, "with | of Northampton county, in public meeting as-

in the Legislature of Virginia are hereby respectfully requested to support, actively, some plan for the reorganization of the militia of this State, and for thoroughly drilling and disiplining them, and for furnishing them with the most approved and efficient arms.'

William G. Smith, and unanimously adopted: few more of the same sort," to be found in great abundance outside of our Congressional Deba- laying a discriminating tax upon merchants in his State dealing with the North, and offering, necessary, a bounty to those dealing with bers may as well come chronologically, begin-ning with Mr. Davis, of Miss., who, on the 8th foreign goods directly into Southern ports. as follows: And our Delegate and Senator in the Legislature are requested to sustain such measures.

seem, of the ladies, speaks as follows: senting the system of free labor by them to form a society pledged against the Southern States on this subject ought to be ap- think that it would not return the compliment His return to the Senate will be a source of our people in the North, by invading Virginia? What would his expurchase or use of any article manufactured in purchase or use of slave labor, who do not, I think, properly realize the position of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. In doing that, you were the constitution of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. In doing that, you were the constitution of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. In doing that, you were the constitution of the letter and spirit of the whole Republican party of the country, if, indeed, he is not in the mean time not return the compliment by invading Virginia? What would his expectation of the kingth of the constitution of the letter and spirit of the whole Republican party of the country, if, indeed, he is not in the mean time not return the compliment by invading Virginia? What would his expectation of southern states on this subject of the would not return the compliment by invading Virginia? What would his expectation of should send a non-slaveholding State; and that would not return the compliment by invading Virginia? What would his expectation of the letter and spirit of the whole Republican party of the country, if, indeed, he is not in the Month of the country of the country of the would not return the compliment by invading Virginia?

Americans to come forward and aid us in put- all kinds of Northern newspapers and periodi-

Essex county goes in for a smelling commit-

ectional majority, as a declaration upon us.

"4. Resolved, That a committee of six in "4. Resolved, That a committee of six in "5. Resolved, That a committee of six in "6. Resolved, That a committee o belief that those whom I represent, and the gallant State to which I owe my first and highest allegiance; will not hegisted it such casting. That a committee of six in *Since this article was written, Mr. Faulkner has meeting, whose especial duty it shall be, aided been confirmed as Minis er to France. t allegiance, will not hesitate in such contin- by all good citizens, to inquire into the characacy, let the consequences be what they may, ter of all strangers, or any person among us, to fall back on their reserved rights, and de- whose character is at all suspicious, and if they clare to the world, 'As for this Union, we have do not give a satisfactory account of themselves, no longer any lot or part in it."

The people of Palmyra, though sound on the question of "Protection to Home Industry,"

"3. Resolved, That we condemn the encouragement of all periodicals and journals, North. them our support, we may give them a stick o the disruption of every tie that binds this abandon the principle, and believe in the old

adage, 'to go the whole hog or none.' 4. Resolved, That we do not approve of edition of his speech does not, that this declarate these table-cloth, window-curtain, fruit-tree, quack-medicine, or any kind of nostrum pedlars ick again without opposition | and honor them with a 'free ride on a rail.

> "5. Resolved, That we do not countenance leracy away, I, for one, am not will- anything from the North, and earnestly request I said to my constituents, the good people of the South to be on their

the State would pursue, it ous companies (forming at the South) to equip of our revolutionary sires, and let not the highindependence out of the ly-polished blade of Massachusetts manufacture

Louisa county appoints a vigilance commit-

2. Resolved, That the conservative element at the North is either powerless or too indifferfanaticism; and that we must rely on ourselves en of the North talk of forcing us | to guard and defend our honor, our institutions,

aks of the numerical power of the North. the Union, and the memories associated with it,

the election | the secession of all the slaveholding States doctrines held by him and any organization of a Federal Administration

And, sir, I think I speak the sen- of twelve, for this magisterial district, be aprequested to assist them.) whose duty it shall be to arrest, examine, and search, if necessary, siana, a man whom I have of associating, with slaves or free negroes, and

> The Chair then appointed vigilance commit-Richmond county is of course very decided as

by the ner, Wilson, and the entire band of abolitionder advocating haranguers of Northern pulpits, Southern members of Congress, that the mothdeserving of the felon's doom than was John at night now, for fear of being murdered by

the Democratic party? Shall it be called a about their honor and chivalry. Is it either That would not be strictly honorable or chivalrous to leave such an in-I turn now from the Congressional vein to er the truth than is the charge of disunion when dren?—an inheritance that, as sure as the have a copy.

Within its ranks, and in good stand-On the contrary, they have the confidence of tiply, and it come to pass that, when there paign; and yet, since the Harper's Ferry raid, in that way prevent them from multiplying. he has expressed the following sentiment in a | There was certainly much cruelty and wickedadopted and speeches made at these meetings, speech delivered to a meeting in Berkley coun- ness in this; but there was, at the same time,

ty, over which he presided:

When that noble and gallant son of Vir
wuch cunning in it. It was, at the least, a pretty sure way to prevent the Hebrew slaves ginia, Henry A. Wise, declared, as he did in October, 1856, that if Fremont should be come dangerous to the Egyptians, their maselected, he would seize the National arsenal ters. Nobody would justify the Egyptians in gifted minds to see far in advance of their co- account of their multiplying, were well foundclip only a few, and almost at random. The suffer that armory to pass under the control of such an Executive head?"

up themselves, and murder their masters. Our Southern slaveholders do not have the wise

1859, he could have found a place on a Demo- speeches are an index of their thoughts, to the friends who have elected him.

"The following resolution was offered by Dr. illiam G. Smith, and unanimously adopted: meekness with which these threats of secession meekness with the second meekness and the second meekness with the second meekness and the seco

difference in the position of the Northern and anything about Great Britain silly enough to and student of history. goods of foreign importation or Southern manufacture.

Suppose we had any
ufacture.

Suppose we had any
ufacture.

Suppose we had any
overlooked the fact, that Great Britain keeps
Since Mr. Clare her her out of the Southern friends have not legitimately its own. Against that rebellion we intend to act. We mean to put it down, even if we have to do it with the bayonet; and I call upon the South Americans and the North

"3. Resolved, That we recommend to our citizens the importance of patronizing South to of marriage, if you please, or some general law regulating commerce or the sale of liquor—suppose we had maintained it for a liquor—supp long time, and believed it to be right, believed of the slaves would hail as brothers and delivit to be in no way offensive to Christianity or erers. If they have overlooked this fact, would Here we are told, and it's a comfort to know it, that the attempt to make Fremont President was organized rebellion, and that such attempts, if not otherwise put down, must be frustrated by the bayonet!

On the same day, Mr. Moore, of Alabama, replying to Mr. Nelson, said:

Essex county goes in for a smelling containing the constantly denouncing us because of that law; suppose they used degrading epithets in reference to it, and even suggested that, because of that law; suppose they used degrading epithets in reference to it, and even suggested that, because of that law; suppose they used degrading epithets in reference to it, and even suggested that, because of that law; suppose they used degrading epithets in reference to it, and even suggested that, because of that institutions, they would have no forther intercourse with us, and that they could importance. It seems to be understood that lution of the Union, as if they thought that all lution of the Union, as if they thought that all lution of the Union, as if they thought that all lution of the Union, as if they thought that all lution of the Union, as if they thought that all lution of the Union, as if they thought that all lution of the Union, as if they thought that all lution of the Union, as if they thought that all lution of the Union, as if they thought that all lution of the Union, as if they thought that all lution of the Union, as if they thought that all lution of the Union, as if they thought that all lution of the Union, as if they thought that all lution of the Union, as if they thought that all lution of the Union if the North does not let it have its own way in or each of the South is going to dissolve the Union if the North does not let it have its own way in or each of the South is going to dissolve the Union if the North does not let it have its own way in or each of the South is going to dissolve the Union if the North does not let it have its own way in or each of the South is always a work of give in the contraction. morality; and suppose the Southern people it not be well for them to post themselves up in were constantly denouncing us because of that regard to it, before they indulge much in boast-

and he who does not heed them is not wise.

For the National Era. PROSPECTIVE INCREASE OF THE COL-

ORED RACE IN THE U. STATES.

much better for the reputation of their authors. The great subjects of debate in Congress, so far, this year, have been the negroes and the admit, are important matters; and, with your

leave, I propose to look at them a little: There were of negroes, free and slaves, in In 1800 1.379.800 1,779,885 In 1840 2,873,703 3.591.000

running off, and even that would not do it.

bite. No man who is given to much talking is

Southern friends, there is not much need for us

to fret about the safety of the Union.

In 1860 In 1870 In 1900 Jn 1910 13,698,625 17,123,281 In 1920 In 1940 33,443,888 In 1950 41.804.860

free States there have been laws passed already | the Territory. The question of population will nevertheless a fact, that such laws have been the requirements of Mr. English's bill. It is to defend the Territory. passed, and that they accord with the public also proposed to resist the organization of any ppinion of the States in which they have been new Territories. They want to attach Dacotah

South will have to keep its negroes, whether it natter. Whether free or bond, they will be an act incorporating the Central Overland Cali county. still among them; and, as Judge Catron says, fornia and Pike's Peak Express, being a reorthe only effect of reducing the free negroes to ganization of the Pike's Peak Express Com-

them? Would it not be wise in Southern men Kansas will be voted down by a large majority. arrival is unimportant. It was said that conhow their great-grandchildren are going to of "the church," in consequence of the evidences that a large emigration would take

eir advantage to advertise in the Era. Messrs, Pettingill & Co., S. B. Niles, and Joy. Coe, & When the ancient Egyptians saw the He Co., are our authorized advertising agents for Boston

> The following gentlemen are accredited agents for the Era: G.W. Light, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Innis, Salem, Mass.; Thomas Wheeler, Cincinnati, Ohio; L.T. Park, Mount Union, Ohio; Joseph Hughes, Philadelphia, Pa

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1860.

THE SPEAKER.—The Opposition majority in Wednesday last, in electing the Hon. William nington is a gentleman of high respectability; people of that section shut their ears and close ted States, which its members have taken a people of that section shut their ears and close ted States, which its members have taken a Mr. Clay said: temporaries. Should William H. Seward be ed. There was not only danger that when they he has been Governor of his native State, and the position of Governor of Minnesota by Gen. before them? ton always co-operated with the Whig party Now, suppose, instead of uttering this relive, suppose, instead to the special field said, as he did say a few states and that a tax shall be few years ago in a speech in Virginia House of Delegates, on the subject of slavery. "Sir, be shall be alarming to every sane man; and yet, in the first place, there have been imported directly from abroad, or must suppress the workings of British "Miers W. Fisher, Esq., offered the followag preamble and resolutions, which, amidst
reat cheering, were unanimously adopted by
the meeting:

"In view of the threatening aspect of the
"In view of the threatening aspect of the
"The view of the threatening aspect of the
"The view of the threatening aspect of the
"The view of the threatening aspect of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the threatening aspect of the
"The view of the threatening aspect of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the threatening aspect of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the threatening aspect of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the threatening aspect of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the threatening aspect of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the threatening aspect of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the threatening aspect of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the threatening aspect of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the threatening aspect of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the threatening aspect of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the threatening aspect of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the threatening aspect of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the threatening aspect of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the threatening aspect of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view of the slaveholder may continue to gather his
"The view o public affairs of the country, we, the citizens crop of human flesh? Must the country land it makes mad, one cannot contemplate the concept of the country land it makes mad, one cannot contemplate the concept of the selection of Mr. Pennington in the selection the moral lights around us, and extinguish the otherwise. Then, a few years of slave cultivation served to exhaust the soil, and to compel passage of such an act as this would be in discharge his duties faithfully, and acceptably rights, their liberties, and their happiness. And

are sometimes received by Northern Demo- well for those valorous Southrons to reflect, as years, commencing in 1849, and ending in crats. They can even see it to be right to apol- Pharaoh did, whether there is not danger of 1855, during a period of great agitation and ogize for their ulterance. For example: after Senator Iverson proposed and advised secession on the election of Mr. Sherman, as already quoted, a distinguished Northern Senator spoke of their slaves, in case of war, joining their enemies, and fighting against their masters? Would it not, at least, be prudent for his Governorship to ask himself whether, when he is ed himself with a dignity, ability, and devotion on his foray to the Northern States and Cana- to the cause of freedom, rarely equalled. He "Now, sir, I do not agree with the extreme da, there will not be danger of the slaves rising took a leading part in the discussion upon the ure are requested to sustain such measures." views of my friend from Georgia. I have told up and spreading fire and blood through the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and his doctrines is to weaken those who stand by the view, if the Governor of Virginia should in- speeches on that subject remain to this day rights of the South, in the North. But, sir, the vade British territory, is anybody who knows text books for the guidance of the politician

liquor—suppose we had maintained it for a to land in our Southern States, the great mass eminent ability and usefulness. The people honor and serve themselves when they call such

The second to the least that gentleman's of other pretences, intrude themselves into our facelaration that the election to the Presidency of William H. Seward, or Chase, or any other Black Republican candidate, entertaining like opinions with them, would not be a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union. He said he would wait for some overt act. I should that self-preservation, and the peace and proposed in the Union of the Union, as if they thought that all that was necessary to bring it about, was for some extent, countenancing a great wrong; I ask, how would we feel, and how would we fringe upon private rights, or withhold the rites of hospitality from those entitled to enjoy them, be they from whatever portion of the globe, we have a higher claim. It is not the union, as if they thought that all that was necessary to bring it about, was for some extent, countenancing a great wrong; I ask, how would we feel, and how would we for hospitality from those entitled to enjoy them, be they from whatever portion of the globe, we have a higher claim. It is not the union, as if they thought that all that was necessary to bring it about, was for the Union, as if they thought that all that was necessary to bring it about, was for the union, as if they from the cleause that indicate the course would be degrading, or would be, to some extent, countenancing a great wrong; I ask, how would we feel, and how would we find the was necessary to bring it about, was for the Committee. It seems to be understood that that was necessary to bring it about, was for the Union, as if they thought that all that was necessary to bring it about, was for them to speak the word. But, that was necessary to bring it about, was for the Union, as if they thought that all that was necessary to bring it about, was for the Committee. It seems to be understood that the course would be, to some extent, countenancing a great wrong; I ask, how would we feel, and how would be th der the election of such a candidate, by a safety of our community, have a higher claim Verily, there are clouds in our political sky, Nothing in the world dies without a struggle. lic opinion has assigned them. It is stated that The death struggle of everything is comment the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign surate with its strength. The death struggle of a mighty nation has never done less than make the world tremble; and our nation is not going

the death struggle of Relations was tendered to Mr. Burlingame, of Massachusetts, and that he generously declined to be an exception in this respect. To talk in favor of Mr. Corwin, of Ohio. Mr. B. will about dissolving the Union peaceably, is to talk take the next place under him.

like big babies. The thing is impossible. The very quarrelsomeness and rancor that makes a A HINT FOR THE DISUNIONISTS.—The dis. course that every Territory where slavery was them null and void. and the South to dissolve the Union, it will be factures and commerce of the North would sus- since it is apparent that slavery can be whipped from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, both against systematic invasions and predatory in-

The assumption that the North cannot exist | tained twenty thousand African slaves. It has | first article are directly in point: threatens; a brave man, without noise or bluster, strikes. This is the teaching both of philoso- without the South is a silly one, which is re- never produced any staple of first-rate import phy and experience. And in view of it, and of futed by the prosperity of Canada. But, allow- ance, and hence slavery has never taken root. continual blatamy and bragging of our ing it to be true, and it follows, that the South It is probable that, with no obstacle in the way, must suffer as much indirectly, as the North slavery would gradually diffuse itself over that duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in

tion, changing the boundaries so as to include | close student of Jefferson's writings, including | improbable. Pike's Peak and that portion of the Territory of Nebraska on the South Platte river, the

admitted as a State by proclamation of the Harper's Ferry schemes. He knew nothing of the Harper's Ferry affair. bor immigration which would pour in from the That it will call for the interposition of the Gov. Chase was called upon to respond, and here from Kansas, insist on the admission of His testimony goes to substantiate that given North and from Europe in the event of its an-Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution, by Senator Wilson. The latter gentleman was nexation, there remains scarcely a possibility without any alteration, that Constitution being without any alteration, that Constitution being told by Forbes, that Brown meditated some that slavery could be introduced. The slaves, in which slavery now exists. In many of the already ratified by two-thirds of the citizens of violent and unlawful proceeding, whereupon, as fast as they should be carried to Mexico, to prevent negroes from coming into them to not be urged, as Judge Pettit, of Kansas, has Wilson wrote to Dr. Howe, urging that the would blend with its mixed population on We may blame those States as much said he is confident that there is one hundred Kansas Aid Society should immediately take equal terms, and would find ten friends where as a great calamity, of course; but we sincerely of Andrew Jackson. as we please for passing such laws, but it is thousand inhabitants, which comes up fully to from him the arms which had been given him the master would find one.

that there is a strong and Utah and the Territories south of Kansas are have been completely dead-locked in consegrowing dislike in all the free States against to be annexed to New Mexico, and to followits quence of the difficulty of empanelling a jury. And, fortunes. To this it is objected, that having se- It has been found impossible to get together judging from present appearances, it will not be many years till there will be laws in all the mense Territory should not be brought under not "formed or expressed an opinion as to the free States prohibiting the immigration of nethe same enactment, which might secure it to not "formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar," and the court has resorted to the unusual ex-

pany, with an increased capital and a wider that Mr. Latham is a Southerner, while Mr. homes in the free West?

place from the Territory in the spring to Pike's Democracy are inconsolable on account of the within that period of time.

Here is no fancy picture—no goblin born of a diseased imagination—but a frightful reality!

slavery did make its way into these Territories, but public virtue was still strong enough to resist, and to hold them to the principles of the considered, as California was in 1850-fell a work. It held back slavery until the free-labor element in the country, backed by foreign imout the intervention of Government. The first indication of the change in the relative strength of the two forces was given in 1850, when California was made a free State, by the mere prefrom the South. In 1854, '55, '56, and '57, the superior energy of free labor over slavery made circumstances still less favorable; and there remains no longer any danger of carrying the institution into the Territories now belonging to

The result of this change in the relative

But the adage says, a barking dog does not these States must therefore destroy the manu- subject to Spain and to the law of slavery for

the Declaration of Independence. He had seen | Mexico has in all its more desirable States a change to be submitted to the vote of the peo- John Brown, and heard him lecture upon sla- large population at the present time, a free compacts among the States for legitimate pur- ple that," said Mr. P., "it would ruin me." ple of Kansas, and when ratified, they are to be very, but knew nothing in the world of his population, hostile to slavery; and this, of itself, poses; but here is a proposition before the Virginian and the very state by proposition of the very state by proposition before the very state by the very st Dr. Howe, of Boston, gave similar testimony. | duction of slavery. If we add to it the free-la- rebellion against the Federal Government. | "Our Federal Union — It must be preserved,"

will drive out the poor whites, we have no doubt

Martin F. Conway, the Congressman elect Weller is from Ohio, and these facts will ex- We have here supposed that slavery will con- smoke, considering that there was no more fire. Weller is from Ohio, and these facts will exunder the Wyandotte Constitution, left some plain the cause of Mr. Weller's defeat. Cali-tinue until this fearful state of things arrives, Gov. Wise at one moment, when his valor seems judgment and purpose of the first President days since for Washington, to appear before fornia is under the rule of the slavery oligarchy, when forty millions of slaves shall inhabit the to be brought in question, declares that he feared from the old. doubted, but at most it would only continue the social, and political forces, which are pressing tary display saved the State from the disgrace its bosom their common interests of common interests of common interests of the dream of the disgrace its bosom their common interests of comm Has it ever occurred to them to ask themselves siderable uneasiness existed among the heads rule of the slave oligarchy in other hands. upon it from every side, will sweep it away long of a rescue. ere it reaches the frightful proportions which He is equally inconsistent and incoherent in THE INCONSOLABLE DEMOCRACY.—The Sham the mere law of population would give to it what he has to say about preserving the Union. cious freight of all their destinies.

by a proper regard to her interests and her a thing has never been done? And does not be addressed to Mrs. M. L. Bailey, National choice of the Republican party; but Forney only to double its area; and a quarter of a lacy with the Southern Governors in 1856, and the time for the dissolution of this Union has they can never forgive. They mourn and century, or a little more, would serve to cover declares that he would do the same thing over already come, is too small to excit whole of Mexico could only postpone the evil | Carolina for the overthrow of the Government; | de fair, though it would be a thousand times near- heritance to their children and children's chil- to any subscriber who may express a desire to geant-at-arms, paid to members \$331,000 dn- day for one generation. But even this allevia- but he declines saying that the election of a events for the demonstration of their error ring the last three days of his official term. I tion is impracticable, if not impossible, and the Republican President will justify dissolution. For Ohio, at least, I may confidently speak

To Advertises -Business men will find it greatly to INCREASE OF THE SLAVE POPULA- South must year by year see the fearful evil increasing in magnitude. The pictures which We call the attention of our Southern readers | Mr. Jefferson and other great men of the Revoto the article on this subject, from the pen of a lution drew of it are beginning to be realized. of slavery and slavery extension, attempts to correspondent. They may deprecate the agi- Their prophecies are about being fulfilled. It tation of the slavery question, if they please, but is still possible to arrest the danger, by timely here is a great fact, which either they or their and judicious remedies, by amelioration and posterity will be compelled to take cognizance | colonization; but the most dangerous and fatal | speeches of Messrs. Lincoln and Seward, in of. The increase of population is a law as lit-course of all is to do nothing. The South forces which those geutlemen contend that there is an tle dependent upon the will of rulers as gravi- agitation, by its efforts to extend slavery; but, irrepressible conflict between slavery and freetation or fermentation. In vain will the friends if it did not, if it were passive, the best thing dom. But does Mr. Douglas know that Henry of slavery endeavor to hush it up. The evil is that could happen to it would be agitation, even Clay proclaimed the same irrepressible conflict

There are two measures pending in the Vir-Is it a crime to remind the South that popula- ginia Legislature, each contemplating a delib-Speaker, on the forty-fourth ballot. Mr. Pen- tion increases in a geometrical ratio? Will the erate violation of the Constitution of the Unitheir eyes, and denounce us as public enemies, solemn oath to support. The first is, "A bill "If they would repress all tendencies toses." It provides that certain enumerated goods | must do more than put down the benevolen In vain will the Southern people flatter them. of Northern produce and manufacture shall efforts of this society. They must go back to selves that if slavery increases numerically, it of be sold within the State of Virginia with- the era of our liberty and independence, and causes which forbid it. In the first place, there have been imported directly from abroad, or must suppress the workings of British

speeches are an index of their thoughts, seem ready to go to war with the North and able truth is, that rank disunionism disqualifies no man for Democratic fellowship, while outspoken opposition to slavery does.*

Speeches are an index of their thoughts, seem ready to go to war with the North and all the rest of the civilized world, on account of slavery. Governor Wise is reported to have said lately, in a public speech, that he was ready to overrun the North, and to instance the north and to instance the foreign nations, and the love of liberty. Then, and to instance the first of the civilized world, on account of slavery does.*

In the constitution expressing their work will be yet incomplete. They must be instance the human soul, and eradicate the bund of slavery does.*

Senate on index of their thoughts, seem ready to go to war with the North and all the rest of the civilized world, on account of slavery. Governor Wise is reported to have said lately, in a public speech, that he work will be yet incomplete. They must be provided the South to improve its agriculture, and to bring a vast deal of land under cultivation, which without the improvements would be unavailable. The prosperity of the South—its among the several States, and with the Indian and to until then, which without the improvements would be unavailable. The prosperity of the South—its and the rest of the civilized world, on account of slavery. Governor Wise is reported to have said lately, in a public speech, that he was ready to overrun the North, and to in
The constitution expression of the civilized world, on account of slavery. Governor Wise is reported to have said lately, in a public speech, that he was ready to overrun the North, and to improve the same of the civilized world, on account of the civilized world, on account of the same of the civilized world, on account of the same of the civilized world, on account of the same of the civilized world, on account of the same of the civilized world, on account of the same of the civilized emigration. But internal improvements have rect violation of the Constitution, and therefore rights, their liberties, and their happiness. And internal development—has been fatal to its expansive tendency. In the first half century of the consent of Congress, lay any imposts, or and benevolent efforts among freemen in behalf our national existence, as well as during the duties on imports, except what may be abso- of the unhappy portion of our race who are colonial era, the South expanded faster than lutely necessary for executing its impection decomed to bondage."—See Tenth Annual Rethe North; and Kentucky and Tennessee were laws; and the net produce of all duties and port of Col. Soc. peopled before Ohio. The South not only won these fine Territories from free labor, but came imposts, laid by any State on the imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury it! The overthrow of the Republican party very near seizing Indiana and Illinois. Indeed, of the United States; and all such laws shall will not be a beginning, and the twelve labors

In view of these clauses of the Constitution, it needs no legal or constitutional learning to meets no legal or constitutional learning to MEETING OF THREE LEGISLATURES AT COLUMBUS—REMARKS OF GOV. ordinance of 1787. Missouri, though far remote it needs no legal or constitutional learning to from the old slave States—as remote, all things | perceive the palpable nullity of the proposed Virginia statute. As well might the Legislaprey to the grasping ambition of the slave interest; and but for the famous compromise of an order of nobility, or a particular form of To the Editor of the National Era: 1820, the institution would have taken root in religion, or to negotiate a treaty with England, The event of the week in this city has been

sworn to support the Constitution. against the unscrupulous intrigues of the poli- sonal liberty bills of Wisconsin, Massachusetts, heralded by the looming of cannon. Five milticians of the territory, most of whom were and Vermont. In those cases, the people and itary companies of this city turned out to rewere vindicating the Constitution. South Car- House, where they were received by Governor olina regarded a tariff for protection to home Dennison, who welcomed them in these words: industry as a tax upon the consumer for the "Friends of Kentucky and Tennessee: On benefit of the manufacturer; and that the behalf of the people of Ohio, speaking through

States. Whatever impairs the prosperity of is peculiarly adapted to slavery. Mexico was among the States were anticipated by the fra- place should be given to them, from indulging

will ever go beyond its present limits; and, as the President to interpose and put a stop to any page and in their hearts.

A bill abolishing slavery has been under has been nominated by the Democratic Legis not only in that State, but throughout the South- He states that he received sixty letters per day pressive among the final admonitions of the consideration, but no definite action has been lative caucus for the post of United States ern country? Is it not evident that the great for sixty days, which would amount to 3,600, Father of his Country are those which inculcate Senator, in place of Mr. Broderick. We believe body of the poor laboring whites must seek warning him of the intended rescue. This, it its priceless worth, and exhort his countrymen

Mr. Douglas, in his efforts to clear his skirts from all stains of suspicion, as a devoted friend show that the Harper's Ferry invasion is a lecan leaders. To this end, he quotes from the

upon them, and still grows larger, day by day. if it were forced upon it, as alleged, by the In a century, as shown by our correspondent, North. Clay proclaimed the same irrepressible conflict in 1827, and told what prodigies must be wrought before it can be checked? He will do the South will contain forty millions of negroes. VIRGINIA NULLIFICATION PROJECTS. | well to examine Mr. Clay's programme of work onization Society in January of that year, and in repelling just such a charge as Mr. Douglas

ERNOR CHASE.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Jan. 28, 1860.

what is now Kansas and Nebraska. That act as to establish a Southern protective tariff. the visit of the Legislatures of Tennessee and of restriction, though repealed in 1854, did its Every man who votes for this bill must feel Kentucky to the capital of Ohio, by invitation conscious that he is faithless to his oath of of its Legislature. On Thursday morning, they office. The case is too clear for dispute, and left Cincinnati, in company with the Committee migration, was able to stay its progress, with-Virginia to secode from the Union, than to arrived, in the midst of a snow storm, about enact this bill into a law, by men who have three o'clock. Five companies of military accompanied the excursionists, viz: three from This case is not at all parallel to the nullifi- Dayton, one from Springfield, and one from cation act of South Carolina, or to the per- Miamisburg. Their arrival at the depot was their Legislatures sincerely believed that they ceive them, and escorted them to the State

Constitution gives no warrant for such legisla- their General Assembly, I receive you at this tion. In like manner, the States which have their capital. I greet you as representatives of enacted personal liberty bills regard certain the great valley of the Mississippi, the centre features of the fugitive slave law as unconstitu-and the citadel of the National Confederacy—I cause a remarkable change of position among politicians in regard to the power and duty of Congress. When it was almost a matter of benefit of all the States, is alike the highest

COMMITTEE.—The Harper's Ferry Investigating untouched in their virgin fertility. But that they These clauses precisely meet the case pre- Dennison to that to Ohio, and Hon. R. G. sented in the proposition of South Carolina. It Paine, of Tennessee, to "The States of the propose to advocate the admission of Kansas ring the past week, but the sum of his evidence wage a bootless war with free labor, such as proposes a conference, with a view to the adop- Great Central Valley." He spoke well, and

"There, after noble service to his

just been repeated: 'Our Federal Union-It must be preserved." Far distant be the day

sion be more willingly or powerfully put forth | British Government, arrived here, and, through than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength.' That conviction remains unchanged.

pose of all the States whose worthy and honored representatives we so gladly greet here to-

"We will not surrender the proud title of American citizens. We will not renounce our portion in the glories of the Imperial Republic. We will not madly fling away the most blessed on of free institutions ever vouchsafed by children, instead of the noble heritage of freelom, prosperity, and peace, which our fathers

"No, no—a thousand times, no. We will compose whatever differences have arisen or nay arise in the spirit of our fathers. Claiming, concede, mutually, whatever we find to be just. Cherishing, above all, with the constant ardor of Washington, 'a cordial and immovable atto the Federal Union, we will reson, that 'IT MUST BE PRESERVED.'

The speech of Gov. Chase was enthusiastically received - the Tennesseans, Kentuckians, and Ohioans, seeming to be equally pleased

their respective States, to visit Albany. The then he must provide for himself."

The committee were unanimously in favor of and forth without charge. Mr. Seward for President. Governor Morgan dressed letters to its members, inquiring what are their views in regard to changing the time

A resolution was adopted in favor of the tem. It is alleged that in this way a harmo- signed.' apprehend that the district system is best cal-turn to the shore again." culated to give expression to the will of the way, regardless of the opinion of the commit- prevent deception."

tee. The caucus system should be extended Chinese officers are at all times ready to hear no farther than is absolutely necessary to keep any complaint from any of the coolies." up party organization. When carried beyond

The French commander at Rome, Gen. Guyon, dissipated by the arrival of a leton, in which he substantially

Methodist Episcopal Church, (North,)

Methodist Episcopal Church South - 700,000 | as it may think proper, and at its own risk and American Wesleyan Methodist -African Methodist Episcopal Church vangelical Association United Brethren in Christ -

haps seven or eight millions. The Baptists come next in numerical strength.

ern States may supply the deficiency of laborers adjourned till the 17th. with a class of men who are for superior to the negroes, both in intellect and in their physical of the slaver Wanderer, and who recently ar-

the British and French authorities here, an arrangement was made with the Governor Gen-"Nor do I doubt, Mr. President, that the eral of this Province, to recognise and apspirit and purpose of Ohio is the spirit and purwas issued by the Governor General, announing rebels had been taken, excepting the fact that a Chinese mandarin was asand she could not hold out alone. sociated with Mr. Austin in managing the busi-Western suburbs of this city, in which Mr. Aus-tin will reside, and where all the business will be transacted. A paper stating the terms on which coolies are taken is printed and put up in all parts of the city. I take from this paper the following outline of the proposals:

Article 1st states "that in the English West

Indies there are no slaves; that all are entitled to the protection of the law; that officers are appointed to protect laborers, and that all are the Amoor.

allowed to enjoy their own religion."

Article 2d states "that the West Indies are very much like the province of Canton in language, that England and France have fully to do ut.

climate and productions."

Article 3d states, "those who willingly go, Italian States, and it rejoices at the liberal and who are accepted, will enter into a contract to labor for five years. Twenty dollars,

M. Villamarina is publishing a pamphlet in
which he advocates the temporal rights of the

Napoleon's free-trade programme had been
received very favorably in the French departis to be paid back. The passage money, \$75, will be paid, and clothes and food for the voyage At If the coolie labors the full term of five chen the passage-money is not to be paid fere in Central Italy in favor of the exiled years, then the passage-money is not to be paid

Article 4th states "that the wages are fixed Article 4th states "that the wages are fixed in the contract at \$4 per month; but if at any Zeitung, on the 11th, confirms this fear. nied the guests of the State to the cars. Gov.

Dennison and the Legislature of Ohio went home, or go elsewhere to labor, then the past with them to Cincinnati, via Dayton. After their sage-money must be paid back within the five In addition to wages, he is provided with food, a house, and small garden. In sick-Morgan, of New York, announcing the passage ness, no charge is made for medicine. Seven feature of interest. The railroad and one-half hours are the fixed time for labor is inactive, but prices are steady. inviting the Legislatures of Tennessee, Ken- each day. The rest of the time is his own. If tucky, and Ohio, with the Executive officers of | the contract is changed, and higher wages given, says: "Should our information be correct, the

Article 5th provides for paying a portion of message, however, was not received until after the wages to parents or friends in China. If a with the Holy See, but also in reference to those Spain is unchanged. man wishes to take his wife and children, their of England, which are continually becoming The relations between Austria and Russia NEW YORK.—The Republican State Com- outfit, and \$5 for each child. These are not to

Aritcle 6th provides for sending letters back Article 7th states "that those who wish to go, and political rights. stated that, as Chairman of the National Re- and are accepted, shall give their names, resipublican Executive Committee, he had ad- dence, age, &c., &c., to the managing officer,

Article 8th states "that the hong for receivfor the National Convention. Almost without | ing coolies will be open at all times, but that | Vienna. exception, so far as heard from, they were certain rules for order and cleanliness must be observed. The coolies can go and come, as FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. they choose. Two days before sailing, the English and Chinese officers will go on board election of delegates to Chicago by the State the ship, and examine the accommodations, Convention, in preference to the district sys- provisions, &c. The contracts will then be

nious delegation may be obtained. But we the ship, the coolies will not be allowed to re-Article 9th states that "after going on board Article 10th states "that all who wish are

people. We presume that the State Conven- supplied with papers stating the proposals, and tion will dispose of the question in its own that they are circulated by the mandarins to Article 11th states that "the English and

As to the practicability of this scheme, I this point, it becomes an offensive oligarchy, have no opinion to offer. This must be tested by time. It must have been well considered, before the British Government would authorize the arrangements which it has caused to be

What will be the effect on the present system made a formal visit to the Pope on the first of of kidnapping? If the Spanish Government January, during which his Holiness expressed does not authorize a plan similar to that of the the hope that the Emperor would "admit the English, kidnapping must increase; for those the hope that the Emperor would "admit the falseness of certain principles which have lately of the British, and then the coolie prisons in appeared in a pamphlet, which may be called a Macao, and the first-class American clippers those who have been cheated or stolen from their homes. Is there not virtue enough in with which it is being blighted?

FROM EUROPE.

ver of the Pope, he feels the ne- America, which left Liverpool at 21/2 P. M. of elding to fate. He calls upon the the 14th ult., and Queenstown the following to make a surrender of his revolt. day, arrived here at one o'clock this afternoon. She will be due at Boston on Saturday morn- panied with the request that the magistrates into immediate operation.

Lord Cowley's mission to London was to re- so that they might be remitted to their own pire. His resignation is expected to give a sume the negotiations between England and | country. France, which were instituted by the former the accused without a formal requisition, and The principle of these negotiations was they were accordingly discharged. The mates THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. non-intervention in the affairs of Central Italy. had to be conveyed to their ship, under the pro ocracy, and they will regret it, if they that the whole of Europe should give its formal mob. The London Times has a strong editoassent to the principle; with this view, Lord rial on the case, in which it says: "These Cowley was solicited to sound the feeling of crimes, for which the American merchant ser-A large number of persons were Cabinets. In this note, an infraction of the Another case of cruelty, on board the American ship Wizard King, which resulted in the present, and speeches were made by that gen- as a casus belli. The British Cabinet, while death of the victim, had undergone an investi- lature of Minnesota, instructing their Senators expressing its readiness to support the principle of non-intervention, either at the Congress or in their verdict, state exhaustion to have been their votes and influence in favor of the pas-METHODISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—The pointed out the impossibility of pledging itself charge the officers of the vessel with gross and and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. other side would agree to vote without delay without the consent of Parliament to a course | cruel neglect. of policy which might possibly involve hostili-The feeling of the Northern Courts gave | portant free-trade manifesto to Fould, Minister tian Advocate and Journal we rise to some fear that Europe would not tacitly submit to so threatening an intimation, and | published in the Moniteur of the 15th.

> The British Cabinet having thus declined the propositions to enter into engagements hav-40,000 an early meeting of the Congress is again re-

82,013 vived. General News .- There was a doubtful rumor 1.923.134 and Prussia to defend the legitimate rights of yearly credits to the execution of great public was agreed to.

At the latest accounts, the Spanish army was near Tetuan-the position of the army being unchanged.

Reports are current and believed in Paris that an agreement has been made between

France and England for the reciprocal import of English iron and coal and French wines. The Paris correspondent of the Post reports that the Papal Nuncio has said the Pope will give up the Romagna, provided the rest of his dominions be secured to him.

Cardinal Antonelli's reported resignation was not confirmed. It was rumored that Garibaldi had gone to

financial statement of the American Government, and points out that, allowing for the vouth of one State and the maturity of the other, there the "free emigrants" to Cuba. New facts are is the strongest possible analogy between the constantly becoming known, which illustrate the | respective proceedings of England and Amer

> In another article, the same journal expation on the banks of the river Tetuan. tiates on Mexican affairs, in connection with and entrap the ignorant the President's message. It says there is not a the Spanish Government paid into the hands the Democratic side, till all the absent members, except Messrs. Clark B. Cochrane of New The Senate then held a short Executive to the Democratic side, till all the absent members, except Messrs. Clark B. Cochrane of New The Senate then held a short Executive the Democratic side, till all the absent members, except Messrs. Clark B. Cochrane of New The Senate then held a short Executive the Democratic side, till all the absent members, except Messrs. Clark B. Cochrane of New The Senate then held a short Executive the Democratic side, till all the absent members are the means of the British Minister at Madrid the sum due lease, can march to Mexico-nor is it to be doubted that their advance would be attended million francs. with at least the temporary benefit of tranquil-Saving British interest, we should look on that the Spaniards in Morocco were masters of agreed to. n were beheaded at the ex- such a proceeding with the least dissatisfaction; all the positions of Cabo Legro. After having bund. They were accused of kidit is said that there are several more a faithful picture, it will require far more than manding all the heights of the valley of Tetuan,

to the rank of an organized State. A stormy meeting of the Great Ship Com-A motion to receive the report was all 600 Spanish prisoners. ollowed by an ameudment, that before doing so, a committee of investigation be appointed. After a warm discussion, it was resolved to de
The commissioners to trace the frontiers be
in the patriotic effort to concentrate the votes of this House upon some individual that the House proceed to vote for Speaker— States of America. If it proves to be practica- cide the question by ballot. The result of this tween Austria and Piedmont had commenced stood upon national and properly conservative ballot was expected to be made known on the their work. day the America sailed. The meeting stood

> A Captain Walker, stated to be the captain rived in Liverpool under extraordinary circum-

great warlike preparation

course pursued by Napoleon.

swer to the Pope and the Congress.

ca and the treaties of Zurich.

would detain the defendants until the matter

with foreign Powers.

have all surrendered, except the Begum.

nation of the Ministry, and had charged Count | making my entry upon this floor for the first Cavour with the formation of a new Cabinet. Marches, and that Bologna was to be fortified. me, I can only say, sir, that I shall cherish du-

expedition, with the view of establishing a Bel-

eigners who participated in its publication.

Le Nord states that on the 10th of January

A Madrid telegram of the 15th announces

tillery was able to pass.

I will give an outline of the plan proposed by the British Government, and I have no doubt you and your readers, who take an interest in that place, charged with having conspired with others to obtain money by false pretences. The evidence before the magistrate showed that Walker was disconnected at Parma, the mob calling out for a reduction in the price of bread, and the recall of Garibal disconnected with having conspired with having conspired with others to obtain money by false pretences. The evidence beside of my office at Parma, the mob calling out for a reduction in the price of bread, and the recall of Garibal disconnected with having conspired with others to obtain money by false pretences. The evidence besides of private life, when my public service is ended, a grateful and abiding sense of Briggs, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burling

India and China.—The Calcutta mail of De- idea of renewing the war in Italy. cember 10, and the Hong Kong mail of Novem-The Government dispatch from Oude con-

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Bombay telegram of the 27th of December, via Aden, reports the campaign against the rebels in Nepaul as all over. The rebels New York, Feb. 5 .- The steamer Asia, with Liverpool advices of the 21st ult., three days It was said the Chinese had addressed a demand to Russia, to evacuate all the country of timore and North American, arrived here this later than the advices per steamers City of Bal-

The steamers Arago and Glasgow had ar-It is denied that the French Government in agreed to recognise and protect the Central tends to proceed against the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Napoleon's free-trade programme had been

At Vienna, it is fully believed that the Gov-England was expected to be signed in a few

The following French diplomatic changes Dukes and Papal Government. The Pastoral are announced: M. Barret goes from Madrid to Constantinople; the Duke Grammont goes from Rome to Madrid; and the Prince Latour The Univers announces that the Bishop of Perignan is about to publish a pamphlet in an-

Dauvergne goes to Rome. The Paris Bourse closed firmer; rentes 69f. The English news is unimportant. London, Saturday Evening.—The funds today are firm at the closing prices of yesterday. are ready for the meetings of Parliament. It is said that the Ministerial reform measures

feature of interest. The railroad share market ly announced. It is said that Count Cavour Paris, Saturday.—The Pays this evening. and Count Fanti that of War. A conspiracy in favor of the Grand Duke is state of affairs is daily improving, not only as said to have been discovered in Florence.

The position of affairs between Morocco and

are reported as growing more intimate.

England.—James Smith, the sailor on board The Vienna Gazette has published an Impemittee of New York have called a State Conmittee of New York have called a State Conthem, and free schools for the children.

Language of the same value of the same value of the mate of that vessel on the passage from the mate of that vessel on the passage from as that of Christians. The measure is considered preliminary to according them full civil extradition treaty to the American consul at

Liverpool. The Diet of Denmark has decided, by a large majority, that the bill for the separation of trade programme, he is represented to have France.-With regard to Napoleon's freeand they can then return home, or stay in the Church and State shall be read a second time. said, in reply to certain observations, that "the The Independence Belge retracts the statemanufacturers, who exist solely because they are ment that Prince Metternich had left for protected, have been aware of my intentions for five years, and have had plenty of time to prepare for the change. The system of prohibitions has had its day, and I have not the power

The steamer North American arrived at to raise the dead.' Portland on Saturday, and the City of Baltimore at New York, both having sailed from reiterates the previous statement, that a portion Liverpool on the 18th, and Queenstown on the of the French Imperial Guards have received oth ult.

The European Congress.—The announcequartered at Versailles are ready to march at ment that Lord Cowley had returned to Paris a moment's notice for Italy, as their officers was premature. He did not arrive there till believe.

the 17th. On his arrival, he had a long audi- Italy .- A solemn reconciliation is reported ence with the Emperor. A telegram on the to have taken place between Cardinal Antonelli subject says the Emperor requested Lord Cowley to declare to the English Cabinet that, although desiring an intimate understanding with England on the basis of non-intervention, it was

to be understood that he always considered | London Times denies it. himself bound by the engagements of Villafran- Liverpool Cotton Market .- All qualities advanced 1d. This reserve was maintained during the last negotiations between France and England.

The assembling of a Congress is therefore still steady at 23s. @ 26s. 6d. Wheat is quiet at

possible, its programme being founded on the treaties of Zurich. The Cabinet of the Tuiler-white, 9s. 10d. @ 12s. 5d. Corn has a decliies has formally resumed the negotiations concerning the Congress, and has, by telegraph, inlow, 30s. 6d. @ 31s. 9d. Liverpool Provision Market.—Beef steady. following Americans:

formed the congress, and has, of checkers, formed the northern Courts of the desire of the Emperor.

Emperor.

Great Britain.—The two mates of the Amer-formed the congress, and has, of the desire of the Liverpool Provision Market.—Beef steady. Pork quiet. Bacon is steady at 48s. @ 51s, for middles. Lard is steady, and in more dearrest upon a charge of having caused the death of six colored seamen by brutal treat- markets are uninfluenced by the contemplated ment, had been brought up for examination be- changes in the French tariff.

The Bombay mail of December 27 has ar-Evidence of great cruelty was adduced, but it rived. The Bombay journals say the rebel was asserted for the defence that the men died force is utterly annihilated. from the effects of yellow fever, which had pre-

vailed on board the vessel. The American commercial treaty negotiating between Eng-Minister having sent a protest against the jurisdiction of the court, the magistrate had to livery of the Queen's speech. The Herald bedismiss the charge. This protest was accom- lieves the treaty is already signed, and will come It is reported that the Archbishop of Paris The European Congress.—The object of could be inquired into by the American consul, has resigned his seat in the Council of the Em-

Under the extradition treaty, the more determined attitude to the clerical oppomagistrates considered that they could not hold sition to the Emperor's anti-Papal policy.

First Session.

Tuesday, January 31, 1860.

SENATE. The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Patents, made in obedience to law, showing the Mr. Rice presented resolutions of the Legisgation before the coroner in London. The jury, and requesting their Representatives to use Several other memorials and petitions were

France.-Napoleon has addressed a most im-Reports were made from sundry committees. of State; it is dated the 5th of January, and The Senate then proceeded to the considera- journed. tion of the special order, being the resolution The letter sums up the intended reforms, offered by Mr. Douglas, instructing the Comopposed to the independence of every State wiz: Suppression of duty on wool and cotton, which possesses the right of forming alliances successive reduction of dues on sugar and coftect the several States and Territories from in-

fee, vigorous improvement of the means of com- vasions, &c. Mr. Hunter rose and addressed the Senate general lowering of transport costs, loans to be at some length, and was listened to with mark- ficers of the United States for the year 1858; granted to agriculture and industry, considera- ed attention throughout; when he had closed, 20,000 ing such an important bearing, the question of ble works of puelic utility, suppression of the Mr. Green thought it probable that other 6,203 an early meeting of the Congress is again re-The 160,000,000 of francs remaining dispo- move that it lie on the table, to be called up that the Emperor of Austria has invited Russia sable from the last loan will be applied in three when any Senator might choose to do so; which

Senate and Legislative body to these reforms. ate adjourn prevailed, and the Senate ad-I am anxious to inaugurate with them a new journed.

era of peace, and to insure its blessings to The House met at twelve o'clock. The gal-The letter attracted great attention. With scarcely any exception, the Paris press applied A prayer was offered, and the Journal of yesthe object, and in England it gives great satis- | terday was read.

cided on sending an expeditionary force to Iowa, [Mr. Curtis,] in relation to the effect of China, to act in concert with the Anglo-French | the previous question. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, moved that there be a the continuation of the work, &c.

Mr. Green introduced a bill, granting to gian colony in China for commercial purposes. | call of the House; which was agreed to.

A royal decree authorizes a loan of forty-five found that Messrs. Brown of Kentucky, C. B. of way through the public lands to construct a Cochrane of New York, Kunkel of Maryland, line of telegraph from Missouri, Arkansas, or Switzerland. - The Swiss Federal Council had ordered a pamphlet of Mazzini's, printed at Sickles of New York, Simms of Kentucky, and Texas, to Los Angeles, California. This bill Lugano, to be seized, and had expelled the for- Stallworth of Alabama, were absent without being paired off. Spain and Morocco.—The division Rios of

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, moved that the House the Spanish army had landed without opposi- proceed to vote viva voce for Speaker, and upon sequence of the absence of Mr. Douglas, to that he called for the previous question. The motion to proceed to vote was then ters of an hour.

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, I cannot find lect, sir, how much of sacrifice must have been | marked attention. Italy.—The King of Sardinia was expected | incurred, how much gentlemen have given up | The King of Sardinia had accepted the resig- myself, with a name unknown to fame, now proceeded to call the roll. making my entry upon this floor for the first time, have received the honor of so large and cratic side to delay further proceedings, It is said that great agitation prevailed in the | honorable a vote as has been conferred upon Some riotous demonstrations had taken place ring the residue of my official term, while a

She has ever been and will ever remain loyal to the Union and the Constitution. While yet in my earliest manhood, I put on record my conviction, that in all future as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cleave fast to the National Constitution and the National Union, and that her growing energies will have placed me. But, sir, without intending against usury. The statement caused a sensation that it felt thoughout the world.

Prussia.—In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Commerce had announced that he was about to propose the abolition of the laws against usury. The statement caused a sensation and that her growing energies will not on no occasion, to go into any matters of detail, I will here take the felt thoughout the world.

Prussia.—In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Commerce had announced that he was about to propose the abolition of the laws against usury. The statement caused a sensation and that I am satisfied that the felt thoughout the world.

Some time since, Mr. Austin, an agent of the wild gentlemen and that her proper occasion, to go into any matters of detail, I will here take the felt thoughout the world.

Austria.—Letters from Vienna fully confirm and that her growing energies will not of the wild gentlemen and that her proper occasion, to go into any matters of detail, I will here take the felt thoughout the world.

Austria.—Letters from Vienna fully confirm and that her growing energies will not of the proper occasion, to go detail, I will here take the felt thoughout the world.

Austria.—Letters from Vienna fully confirm and that her growing energies will not of the proper occasion, to go detail, I will here take the felt thoughout the world.

Austria.—Letters from Vienna fully confirm and that her growing energies will not of the proper occasion, to go detail, I will here take the filt thoughout the world.

Austria.—Letters from Vienna fully confirm and the assertion that Austria has abandoned all idea of renegative the assertion that Austria has abandoned all idea of rene idea of renewing the war in Italy.

It is stated, however, that the Cabinet of Vienna will make a protest on account of the wishes of those gentlemen who have so cordially and steadily sustained me. I beg leave now, sir, before another ballot is taken, to with Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, non-fulfilment of the Villafranca agreement draw my name as a candidate before this body, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, McKnight, Mcfirms the complete overthrow and dispersion of the restoration of the Grand Dukes, and to say that I hope the restoration of the Grand Dukes, and to say that I hope The salt tax was to be increased one shilling regulation of the boundary line has already and that we may, in the preservation of an in- Schwartz, Scranton, Sedgwick, Sherman, ness. A large hong has been rented in the Western suburbs of this city, in which Mr. Austrian customs of the regulation of the eighty pounds, adding nearly a million of the eighty pounds, adding nearly a mi ated to the remotest period of time. [Applause.] Mr. Reagan, of Texas, addressed the House briefly, and concluded by nominating Mr. Mc-Clernand, of Illinois, (Douglas Democrat.)

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, said the Americans had, on Friday last, nominated Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, because they understood he would be more acceptable to the Democrats than any other member of the Southern Opposition party. He thought, when Mr. Smith declined, the Democrats, in nominating a candidate on whom | Crawford, Davidson, Davis of Indiana, Davis o invite a concentration, ought to have con- of Mississippi, Dejarnette, Dimmick, Edmundsulted the Americans; but so far as he knew, son, English, Florence, Fouke, Garnett, Garthey had not done so. For his part, he could not vote for any one entertaining the doctrine | Hindman, Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes, of popular sovereignty, as applied to the Terri- Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Kunkel, Lamar, Lan

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, regarded the result of the vote about to be taken as a fore- Milson, Montgomery, Morris of Illinois, Nih gone conclusion. Whenever he made up his lack, Noell, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, mind to vote for a Democrat, he had been un- Reagan, Riggs, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin able to discover any remarkable difference be- Rust, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, Smith They had a right to present their own candidate, and those gentlemen who placed themselves in a position to be used by the Democratic party ought not to make any protest.

Stout, Taylor, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, and Wright—85.

For Mr. Gilmer—Messrs. Adams of Kendra Mr. Spinner, of New York, offered the follow-

will certainly have the Foreign Department, necessity, growing out of the step ne took in 1854, in becoming the leader of that legislative Carolina, Stokes, and Webster—16. misfortune which ended in the repeal of the Missouri compromise. It was due to him to Boteler, Hardeman, Maynard, and Vance—4. December, 1859, to the 3d of February, 1860. say, that he never avoided the responsibility or ought to cloak the consequences of that act. He knew, further, that all this parade of disaffection towards Senator Douglas at the South meant nothing, and that, outside of the postmasters, newspaper editors, and active politi cians of the party, it had no existence. When, on his birthday, in April next, Senator Douglas should receive the Democratic nomination for President at Charleston, they would not find twenty Democrats in his (Mr. E.'s) district who

were not original Douglas men.

He will willing to yield to the persuasion of apparent necessity, but he did insist that those gentlemen from the Southern Opposition who had been receiving the compliment of Northern Democratic votes ought not to be particular in it were, great drops of blood. If any artist wished to depict unutterable agonies, he would only have to portray the features of some of those Northwestern Democrats while voting for the gentleman from North Carolina. [Laugh-

Further remarks were made by Messrs. John ochrane, Hill, Millson, Vallandigham, Mooread, and Clark of Missouri. The House then proceeded to the forty-third ote for Speaker, with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast, 233. Necessary a choice, 117. Mr. Pennington Mr. McClernand 91 Scattering

On this ballot, Mr. Pennington received, in addition to the votes cast for him on Monday, the vote of Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland. When Mr. Davis responded to his name by voting for Mr. Pennington, there was much applause in the galleries, as well as some demonstrations on the Republican side of the House. Mr. McClernand received the votes of the ding officer.

Messrs. Boteler, Bouligny, Briggs, Bristow, Clerk—
Maynard, Smith of N. C., and Vance. Several other Americans, however, when their names were called, announced their readness to vote for Mr. McClernand, whenever the Democratic vote should be united upon him.

On the calling of his name, Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, said Mr. Mc. Clernand gave him a ready and prompt support; and though not approving of his Territorial policy, he would not be outdone by him in generosity. He voted cheerfully for Mr.

Owing to the great number of speeches made by members in explanation of the votes they were about to cast, much time was consumed in this hallot After the roll was called through, Mr. Ash-

more, of South Carolina, and Mr. Simms, of by the Speaker to the members present. Kentucky, each made an earnest appeal to the Democrats and Americans, who had withheld Maine, offered the following resolutions, and their votes from Mr. McClernand, to change moved the previous question on their adoption: them in his favor, but a few members only respended to the appeals by changing their votes.

Mr. Sherman moved that the House proceed shall be the rules of the House of Representato another ballot, and demanded the previous tives until otherwise ordered.

The Democratic side, amid great confusion insisted on an adjournment, which the Republican side appeared determined to resist. It was announced by several members on the Democratic side, that another vote would not ments and revision of the same as they shall be permitted to-day.

in its communication with the foreign Powers, the cause of the death, but at the same time sage of a homestead bill; which were read, Republicans consent to an adjournment, if the order. to-morrow, after a call of the House. This was finally agreed to: and.

At 20 minutes past 4 o'clock the House ad-SENATE.

Wednesday, February 1, 1860.

The Vice President presented a communica-tion from the Department of State, transmitting a statement of the fees received by consular o which was read. On motion by Mr. Clay, a resolution was

adopted, calling on the President of the United ate upon the subject, and he would therefore States for further information in regard to the contracts, &c., in relation to heating and ven-On motion by Mr. Hale, a resolution was works. The Emperor concludes: "I am convinced that I shall obtain the support of the sion; but a metion by Mr. Green that the Sendant I shall obtain the support of the support of paying the officers of the army and marine corps each a gross sum per annum, in lieu of their present and nays being called, it was decided in the

allowances and commutations.

On motion of Mr. Bright, resolutions were lic Buildings to inquire whether any doubt as to the stability and safety of the work of the The Clerk said the pending question was on | dome of the Capitol has caused its slow progress; Belgium.—The Belgium Government has de- the point of order, raised by the gentleman from whether any changes have been made in the plans for the same, the amount already ex-

The roll of the House was called, and it was James M. Hughes and John J. Mudd the right proposes to give five sections of land for each fifty miles of telegraph constructed. The special order was taken up, but, in con-

whom Mr. Fitch wished to allude in his speech, Some dilatory motions were resorted to on the subject was postponed until to-morrow, of the British Minister at Madrid the sum due to the British Government, about ten and a half million francs.

The Senate then held a short Executive sestion, and adjourned at a quarter before two million francs.

The Senate then held a short Executive sestion, and adjourned at a quarter before two has assembled, and that Congress is ready to have any communication which he may be o'clock, having been in session only three-quarters.

The Senate then held a short Executive sestion, and adjourned at a quarter before two o'clock, having been in session only three-quarters.

Mr. Peyton Mr. Riggs HOUSE

The proceedings to day were opened with one casual intervention to restore the country and would be before Tetuan as soon as the ar- orable gentlemen of various political opinions and pious sentiments. He implored the Divine and sentiments for the honor which they have | blessing to direct the House in the election of Late advices from Mogador state that 60,000 endeavored to confer upon me by placing me a Speaker who may preside without favor and pany had been held in London. A report was men, the pick of the Moorish army, were en- in that chair, and intrusting me with the high fear; and that the members might speak esented, showing the position of the Comnv and announcing the resignation of the

men, the pick of the Moorish army, were encamped on the hills beyond Mogador, ready for
the deliberations of this body. When I recolcommon country. He was listened to with

> The Clerk having stated that the question The motion that the House proceed to vote ground; and when I remember also, sir, that I | for Speaker was then passed, and the Clerk |

> > The result of the vote was declared, as fol-

Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood, and Woodruff-117.

son of Missouri, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Bouligny, Branch, Burch Burnett, Clark of New York, Clark of Missouri, Clemens, Cobb. John Cochrane, Cooper, Cox. Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, trell, Hamilton, Harris of Virginia, Hawkins, drum, Larrabee, Leake, Logan, Love, Maclay, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, McRae

The Democrats of his district believed that tucky, Anderson of Kentucky, Brabson, Brisling resolution: Senator Douglas had been consistent, and that tow, Etheridge, Harris of Maryland, Hatton,

> For Mr. Crawford-Messrs. Clopton, Curry, McQueen, and Pugh-4. For Mr. McQueen-Messrs. Bonham and

For Mr. Stevens-Mr. Boyce-1. For Mr. Etheridge—Mr. Gilmer—1.
For Mr. Mills—Mr. Keitt—1.
For Mr. Houston—Mr. McClernand—1.
For Mr. Boyce—Mr. Moore of Alabama—1.

sary to a choice 117. And William Pennington, of New Jersey, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Speaker of the Thirty-sixth Congress.

hard it came, and how some of them sweat, as to the fact that the Black Republican Speak-

[Shouts of "order, order,"] Mr. Adrain, of New Jersey, protested against the employment of such language. Mr. Hindman. Has been elected by the

Renewed shouts of "order," and great con-Mr. Noell, of Missouri, hoped the gentleman would be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Hindman. I desire to be heard upon

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania. I will state the journ; which was agreed to. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania. I will state the point of order. It is, that a Speaker has just been elected by the House, and until he is o'clock, the House adjourned to Monday next.

Accordingly, at twenty minutes before four o'clock, the House adjourned to Monday next.

To voluntary agents will also be sent, if they desire it, a copy of the bound volume of Facts

nothing can be in order. The Clerk said the only thing in order, and the first thing in order, was to conduct the Speaker just elected to the chair. He had no power to preserve order, and until the Speaker was conducted to the chair, there was no presi-

Mr. Hindman. I simply desire to say, Mr. Shouts of "order, order!"] Address of the Speaker .- The Clerk appoint-

of Ohio, a committee to conduct the Speaker

House for the unexpected honor conferred upon El Paso, Texas, via San Antonio, which shall him, and to pledge himself to a faithful performance of the arduous duties of the station. The oath of office was administered to the time for the transit. Speaker by Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, the oldest member by consecutive service.

The roll of members was then called by

States, and the oath of office was administered The Rules of the House .- Mr. Washburn, of

Representatives of the Thirty-fifth Congress

named by him, be appointed, to whom shall be referred the rules of the House, and who shall have leave to report at any time such amendthink proper; and such report, when made. Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, proposed that the shall be considered by the House as a special After some disorderly discussion, the resolution was passed.

The House became very boisterous and disorderly, numerous members being up at the same time, crying "Mr. Speaker," and the same time, crying "Mr. Speaker," and and Etheridge, a committee, in conjunction with one to be appointed by the Senate, to wait THE AUTHOR'S EDITION OF CAPT. McCLIN-

lowing resolution, and called for the previous question upon its adoption: Resolved, That a message be sent to the Sen-House has assembled, and that William Pennington, a Representative from the State of read for the information of the members. New Jersey, has been chosen Speaker of the

Whether this resolution was passed or not, tilating the Capitol and Post Office extension. it was impossible to ascertain, amid the confu-

At length, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Friday next; and the yeas

At 15 minutes past 5 o'clock the House ad-

Friday, February 3, 1860. The Senate did not sit to-day. HOUSE. The House met at twelve o'clock. A prayer tion to postmasters and clerks in their offices,

affirmative-yeas 119, navs 101.

The resolution was adopted.

The Speaker stated that the question pendfrom New York, [Mr. Fenton.

of the previous question, was adopted: Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the House, to join such committee | tion of a Doorkeeper; which motion was | as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, agreed to. to wait upon the President of the United States,

pleased to make. Messrs. Grow of Pennsylvania, Miles of South Carolina, and Etheridge of Tennessee, were District of Columbia. appointed such committee on the part of the Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, moved that the House

proceed to vote viva voce for a Clerk of the liton, were appointed tellers.

Thirty-sixth Congress, and upon that motion The result was: Whole number of votes 207, he called for the previous question. After a call of the House, and some dilatory 57, Ward 12, Markland 16, Larner 12. proceedings on the Democratic side, to gain time for absent members to come in, the mo-

tained that several gentlemen were absent who had not been paired off.

tion was agreed to.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, nominated James G. Allen, of Illinois, the late Clerk. Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, nominated Nathaniel G. Taylor, of Tennessee.
Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, nominated David L. Dalton, of Alabama. The House then proceeded to vote viva for a Clerk, with the following result: For Mr. Forney For Mr. Allen For Mr. Taylor -For Mr. Dalton

For Mr. McKnew The whole number of votes was 221; necessary for a choice, 111; and John W. Forney,

Subsequently Mr. Forney appeared, received the oath of office, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. For Mr. McClernand-Messrs. Allen, Ander-Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, moved that the House proceed to vote viva voce for a Sergeant-at-arms

Clerk, John W. Forney, of Pennsylvania.

for the Thirty-sixth Congress; which motion

The House then proceeded to vote for a Sergeant at arms, with the following result: For Mr. Hoffman -For Mr. Glossbrenner For Mr. Underwood

The whole number of votes was 213; necessary for a choice, 107. And Henry W. Hoffman, of Maryland, having received more than able to discover any remarkable difference between gentlemen on that side of the House. Rust, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, Smith a majority of all the votes, (viz: 114 votes,) was tween gentlemen on that side of the House. of Virginia, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, declared duly elected.

Mr. Spinner, of New York, offered the follow-Resolved, That there be paid, out of the con the position he occupies to-day was a logical Hill, Leach of North Carolina, Mallory, Moore tingent fund of the House, to James C. Allen, of Kentucky, Nelson, Quarles, Smith of North late Clerk, in addition to the salary allowed him by law, eight dollars per diem, for the additional service performed by him from the 4th day of

> After some debate, the resolution was rejected-yeas 75, navs 131. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said he proposed to move that the House adjourn, but preliminary to that he moved that when the House adjourn,

it be to meet on Monday next. Several members on the Democratic side inquired what was the object of adjourning over.
Mr. Sherman said it was to make arrange-The whole number of votes was 233; necestry to a choice 117. And William PenningMr. Phelps, of Missouri, hoped they would

The yeas and nays were ordered on the mogentlemen from the Southern Opposition who had been receiving the compliment of Northern Democratic votes ought not to be particular in returning the compliment. They knew how to the fact that the Black Republican Speak.

In a nineuticement was received as the motion was agreed to—yeas 113, nays 97.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, asked unanimous to the fact that the Black Republican Speak. The announcement was received with vigor- | tion, that when the House adjourn, it be to meet | A BILL making appropriations to defray the Single copy, one year

journing over.

deficiency in the appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, and in part for the support of the Post Office De- Five copies, six months partment for the fiscal year ending the 30th Ten copies, six months June. 1860. [The bill appropriates \$10,696,000 for the objects indicated in the title.]

After some discussion-Mr. Phelps moved that the bill be referred the point of order. Now, what point of order to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and then moved that the House ad-journ; which was agreed to.

A Unis of five subscribers, at \$0, the person making up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

Monday, February 6, 1860.

SENATE.
On motion of Mr. Pearce, a resolution was adopted, requesting the President of the Uni- to a Club should receive their papers at the ted States, if, in his judgment, not incompatible same post office. with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate copies of the instructions to and dis- old subscribers. patches from the late and present Ministers in Money may be forwarded by mail, at China, down to the period of the exchange of my risk. Large an ratifications of the treaty of Tientsin, and also a copy of the instructions from the Department ed Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, and Mr. Sherman, of State of February, 1857, to Mr. Parker,

former Commissioner in China. On motion of Mr. Hemphill, a resolution was And the committee having performed that adopted, directing the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to inquire into the expe diency of providing for the establishment of a in a few appropriate remarks to thank the semi-weekly mail between New Orleans and give New Orleans a semi-weekly overland mail to and from San Francisco, within twenty days

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting, in obedience to law, a statement Chapin, New York. of the commercial relations of the United States with foreign nations for the year ending September 30, 1859.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolu-Resolved, That the rules of the House of tion of the Senate of the 23d ult., calling for information relative to persons employed by that Department whose appointments are not as the confirmed by the Senate, and by virtue of what | think ing of the Speaker and four members, to be that the appointments were made under the acts of March 1799 and August 1846 and gives the names of the agents-the one receiving the highest compensation being John Ross ployed, with ten cents mileage.

> Departments were also laid before the Senate; also, the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Printing. HOUSE. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Grow, Miles,

Several other reports from the Executive

Mr. Fenton, of New York, offered the fol- on the President, and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. Mr. Phelps asked the unanimous consent of the House to proceed to the consideration of the Post Office appropriation bill, which was read for the information of the members.

Mr. Maynard wished to modify the third rea ate, to inform that body that a quorum of the the Post Office appropriation bill, which was

Mr. Maynard wished to modify the third sectherein provided for payable to the contractors themselves, and not to their assigns, to whom they have sold their scrip at various discounts: and that the contractors accept this interest in full satisfaction of all demands for damages. Mr. Pettit objected, preferring that the bill

The House, by a vote of 157 in the affirmative to 41 in the negative, gave consent to a suspension of the rules to introduce the Post Office appropriation bill.

Mr. Phelps moved an amendment to the effect that the \$2,400,000, mentioned in the second section, be paid exclusively as compensa-

was offered, and the journal of Wednesday last | mail depredations, special agents, and for transportation of the mails. After further proceedings, the House adopting when the House adjourned on Wednesday ed Mr. Phelps's amendment, designating the was on the resolution offered by the gentleman purposes for which the \$2,400,000 shall be

The House then voted on and refused to Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, offered the fol- strike out the provision for the payment of six lowing resolution, which, under the operation | per cent. interest to the mail contractors. The bill was then passed. Mr. Sherman moved to proceed to the elec-

> Mr. Winslow nominated Alexander Ward, of Mr. Peyton nominated A. H. Markland. Mr. Riggs nominated the present incumbent,

Mr. Maynard nominated A. J. Larner, of the Mr. Tappan nominated George Marston, of Messrs. Riggs, Tappan, Maynard, and Ham-

necessary to a choice 104. Marston 110, Wright Mr. Marston was declared duly elected. Among the notices given to-day of intentions

On motion by Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, the Morrill, of Vermont, a bill to provide for the roll of the House was called, when it was ascer- payment of outstanding Treasury notes, to auties on imports, and for other purposes. Also, Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, moved that a bill to punish and prevent the practice of further proceedings under the call of the House polygamy in the Territories of the United be dispensed with. Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, called for the yeas certain acts of the Legislature of the Territory and nays on that motion; which were ordered, of Utah. Also, a bill donating public lands to and the motion was agreed to—yeas 147, nays the several States who may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic The motion to proceed to vote for a Clerk was arts. By Mr. Killinger: To locate and establish a national foundery in Pennsylvania,

Mr. Schwartz, of Pennsylvania, nominated for | The House then proceeded to vote for Postmaster. Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, nominated Josiah M. Lucas, of Illinois; Mr. Bouligny nominated Michael W. Clusky, the present incumbent; Mr. Mallory nominated J. E. Scraggs, of Bassett. The result was announced as follows: Whole number of votes, 210; necessary to a hoice, 106. Mr. Lucas received 108; Mr. Clusky, 85; Mr. Scraggs, 17. Mr. Lucas was declared duly elected Post-master of the House.

The House then adjourned until Thursday.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The Senate was engaged in considering the of Pennsylvania, having received more than Post Office appropriation bill. Several amendthat number, (viz: 112 votes,) was declared duly ments were submitted; among them, one proposing the abolition of the franking privilege.

THE NATIONAL ERA. WASHINGTON, D. C. Vol. XIV. January, 1860.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, nominated for Sergeant-at-arms Mr. A. J. Glossbrenner, of Pennsylvania, the present Sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, nominated Hon.
Henry W. Hoffman, of Maryland.

The House they preceded to yote for a Sergeant-at-arms.

Religious Liberty, and the friend of the Homestead Bill, and all measures calculated to give to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight. Regarding Slavery and the issues involved in it as the Great Political Question of the day, it has supported and will continue to support the Republican Party, so long as it shall be true to Freedom. In principle and policy the Era will continue to be in all respects, what it has always been. The melancholy event which transferred its responibilities to the present proprietor, will make no

change in its character. The National Era presents a weekly summary of General News and Political Intelligence, keeps an accurate record of the proceedings of Congress, and is the repository of a large portion of the most important Speeches delivered in that body. Mr. D. R. GOODLOE, for a long time a contributor, and known to you since last January as Assistant Editor, will have charge of the Political Department, assisted by other able writers. The Literary Miscellany, chiefly original, is supplied by some of the best writers of the country.

In the midst of a community hostile or indifferent to its objects, the National Era has for thirteen years labored for the establishment of the principles upon which the Republican Party is founded. It is certainly important on the eve of a Presidential Campaign, and when incendiary appeals are again made for its suppression by mob violence, that it should be consent to pass the Post Office bill before advigorously sustained, and that the seat of Gov-ernment should not be surrendered to Pro Slavery influences. The terms of the Era are as liberal as can possibly be afforded by any paper published in this city, relying upon its subscription list alone for support.

TERMS.

Single copy, six months -Payments always in advance. Voluntary agents are entitled to retain fifty cents commission on each yearly, and twentyfive cents on each semi-yearly, subscriber, ex cept in the case of Clubs.

for the People When a Club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it on the same

terms. It is not necessary that the subscribers A Club may be made of either new or

drafts on Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore; smaller amounts in gold, or in the notes of solvent banks. Address M. L. BAILEY, Proprietor National

Era. Washington, D. C. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoar. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Most salutary relief in Bronchitis -Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from Cold.—Rev. S. J. P. Andersow, St. Louis.

Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with S eakers and Singers.—Professor M Stacy Johnson, La Grange, Ga., Teacher of Music, Southern Female Callege
Great harati

So d by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

MOVABLE AND STATIONARY FENCES ON receiving a letter with five stamps enclosed, I wi send in return a printed circular of stationary an movable fences. Every farmer should have these tences

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN

TOCK'S NARRATIVE of the Voyage of the Fox in the Arctic Seas, in a

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers. copies sent, post free, to any address in the United

JUST PUBLISHED! THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR FEBRUARY, 1860

ways be furnished.
All olders should be addressed to
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers.
682 135 Washington, cor. of School st., Boste HELPER'S IMPENDING CRISIS.

HEREICA STAIR PARDING CRISIS.

HE remarkable book entitled "The Impending Cris of the South: How to Meet it"—a work the wide circ no of which will have an important bearing on the detail Election of 1860, and which is strongly recorded by the best and highest anti-slavery authoritie be had, wholesale and retail, at the Boston Office Indivoid Era, 12 Tremont street. Price SI. Sent E., free of postage, for the price. Address

GEO. W. LIGHT,

Reston Office, National Era, 12 Tremont str. Roston. Boston Office National Era, 12 Tremont st., Bosto WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

A TTORNEY AT LAW, No. 26 St. Paul street, Balt more, Maryland. All business intrusted to his car will be promptly attended to THE WESTCHESTER ACADEMY. ourse of states values from seventy to ninety per session, and of nine teachers, including the Principal.

W. F. WYERS, A. M.

THE "SOUTHERN PLATFORM," compiled from the writings of eminent Southern men against Slavery, By Daniel R. Goodloe. First edition 15 cents peoply, free of postage. Second edition, enlarged by the copy, free of postage. Second current on fine paraddition of sixteen pages, and printed on fine pages.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Territorial Slave Code. SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS, IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

JANUARY 25, 1860. The Senate proceeded to consider the following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Brown on the

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, when the Republic entered the family of nations, it proclaimed to kings and princes, to nobles and rivileged classes, to toiling freemen and lowl ondmen, the equality of man. Passing no through the eighty-fourth year of national life America presents to the gaze of nations the hy niliating and saddening spectacle of a Repub which began its independent existence by th promulgation of a bill of rights as old as crea on and as wide as humanity, distracted b Slavery in America—our connections with i and relations to it, the obligations these connections tions and relations impose upon us as men, a citizens of the States and of the United Statesmake the issues of the age, the transcender magnitude of which command the profounder attention of the country. In the crowded city and the lonely dwelling, the public press and th judicial tribunal, the hall of legislution and th temple of the living God—everywhere—goes of the "irrepressible conflict" between the sublin creed of the charter of independence and t aggressive spirit of slavery; between the institutions of freedom our fathers founded and th system of human bondage which now darken the land, casting its baleful shadows over the Republic, obscuring its lustre, and marring its

symmetry and beauty.
Within fifteen States of this democratic Re public, which commenced its career by utterin the ideas of equality and liberty that live in the even the wavering hopes of hapless bondme amid the thick gloom of rayless oppression, mor than four million human beings, made in the image of God, are held in perpetual bondage By inexorable laws, sanctioned by the mercile rce of public opinion, these millions are de nied the rights of manhood, and degraded to th abject condition of chattelhood. To them, th and child, are held not by the sacred rights of common humanity, but by the will of master have sunk these millions from the dignity of umanity down to the degradation of chattel have founded and developed a privileged class which now controls the slaveholding States This class now rules these fifteen States, abrogating, in support of its interests, the inborn, in-bred, constitutional right of freedom of speech and freedom of the press. In these States, the power of this class is overshadowing, resistless

Over the Federal Government this class, this slave power, has achieved complete dominion The slave power this day holds the Nationa Government, in all its departments, in absolut subjugation. In this Chamber, where sit the rep esentatives of sovereign Commonwealths, tha power retains unbroken sway. That power bids the Supreme Court utter its decrees, and that high tribunal obeys its imperative command That power holds the President in the hollow of its hand, compelling him to declare that "slation;" that "the master has the right to take his slave into the Territories as property, and have it protected there under the Federal Confor want of proper legislation to enforce it, sufion must be passed, or our Govhand upon the representatives of free and proud other, compelling them to disavow their own recorded opinions, to accept the monstrous dog-Legislature, nor any human power, has any authority to annul or impair the vested right" o erty in the Territories under the Federal Con sway of the slave power, proudly say to the men of his native Kentucky, "We stand in a good tion!" "We have the Executive; we have the laws; we have the courts; and that is a

fence of the inherent and indefeasible rights of humanity, accepted the bloody issues of civil war, and defied and baffled the gigantic power of the British Empire, won national independence, and to us of this generation the amplest evidences that they, with rare exceptions, believed slavery to be a local and temporary evil, which British America, and which the advancing current of a from the land it stained and polluted. But seven ty years, Mr. President, have now passed away the Federal Constitution. That six hundred thousand bondmen, valued at less than fifty valued at more than two thousand million. That

What a contrast between slavery in Amer-Government in its iron grasp. Then, | cipation in Virginia: Henry, that "a time would come to abolish this | States by the mere force of the laws, usages, and | western world,

would consecrate the territorial possessions of in man." Gouverneur Morris, whose hand was the Republic to free institutions for all, are aditory of the most dangerous and malignant kind, rendering power permanent and hereditary in these Chambers, that they will Convention, denounced slavery as "a nefarious the hands of those persons who declare their other manufactures are the hands of those persons who declare their of the manufacture of the most dangerous and malignant kind, rendering power permanent and hereditary in the hands of those persons who declare their other manufactures.

The other samples of yarn are well spun, and constituents, with the frankness that marks his character:

"I want Tamasulipas, Potosi, and one or two other Mexican States; and I want them all for the same reading of slavery. And a footing by twenty broad. The natives spin and the hands of those persons who declare their other manufactures."

The other samples of yarn are well spun, and constituents, with the frankness that marks his character:

"I want Tamasulipas, Potosi, and one or two other Mexican States; and I want them all for the same reading of slavery. And a footing by twenty broad. The natives spin and the hands of those persons who declare their other manufactures."

The other samples of yarn are well spun, and constituents, with the frankness that marks his character:

"I want Tamasulipas, Potosi, and one or two other Mexican States; and I want them all for the same reading of slavery. And a footing by twenty broad. The natives spin and the same reading of slavery. And a footing by twenty broad. heir sentiments, or to advocate the election to he Presidency, in 1860, of a candidate repre senting their policy; ay, that the election of such a candidate will be cause for the dissolu ion of the Union.

In the month of August, 1620, twenty African ey of the nation; to expand itself over the vast possessions of the Republic; to repress the in-corn right of the freedom of speech and of the press; to arrest and to imprison, to scourge and to banish American citizens for entertaining. constitutional freedom.

This system of African slavery, planted on the

shores of Virginia, grew and spread over Amer-ca under the colonial and commercial policy of ngland. Encouraged by British legislation, iostered by royal favor, the merchants of England transported from the shores of Western Afca, to the thirteen British colonies, from the an three hundred thousand of the children of

sanctioned and guarded it. Throne, the slave trade and slavery found sturdy fluences.

opponents in England and America. In the midritorial Legislature, nor any human power, has any authority to annul or impair this vested men that "the practice of continuing men in sland round or impair this vested that "the practice of continuing men in sland round or impair this vested that "the practice of continuing men in sland round or impair this vested that "the practice of continuing men in sland round ro That power summoned the aspiring very was not right;" that "liberty was the natresident to his own Kentucky, to give his to femancipation found many slave masters on loss "that this constitutional right ex
That power summoned the aspiring very was not right;" that "liberty was the natural right of all men equally." This early aposties of emancipation found many slave masters on loss "that this constitutional right ex
That power summoned the aspiring very was not right;" that "liberty was the natural right of all men equally." This early aposties of emancipation found many slave masters on loss of the contests of the past

That power summoned the aspiring very was not right; "that "liberty was the natural right of all men equally." This early aposties of emancipation found many slave masters on loss of the contests of the past

That power summoned the aspiring very was not right; "that "liberty was the natural right of all men equally." This early aposties of emancipation found many slave masters on loss of the contests of the contes fulness of slavery, and to denounce the slave trait dependence to national independence, were not of the State."

> petual existence of slavery itself. baffled by the power of England, found utterance. and by the colonies of the North and of the South. whose keeping the American people intrusted cal warfare," receive the condemnation of the | cipation of slavery in all America. men who accepted the bloody issues of civil war

in defence of their perilled liberties: proclaimed, nearly half a million of men were saw and expressed, "the direful effects of slavery beld in bondage in America. Influenced by the | Patrick Henry declared that "it wo ed into a gigantic system, which now casts | rising spirit of liberty, by the awakened sense of | his very soul, that every one of his fellow-beings the natural rights of man, which had found ut- | was emancipated;" terance in the charter of independence, the | would come to abolish this lamentable evil; Northern States early adopted measures tending | that he "would transmit to their descendants. cipation of the bondmen confined to the North-ern States. Jefferson and Wythe, commissioned | Iredell, soon to be summoned by Washington to 1783, prepared a plan of gradual emancipation; tion of North Carolina, avowed that "when the but timid counsels prevailed, and the Old Dopower, during the past seventy years, have minion failed to take her place in the list of free an event which must be pleasing to every gen-Commonwealths. Timidity, the sordid spirit of lerous mind and every friend of human nature. not the humane sentiments of Washington and | clared "slavery is inconsistent with the genius Henry, Jefferson and Wythe, Mason and Rau- of republicanism, and has a tendency to destroy Then, it was weak; now, it is strong. Then, its But Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Dr. Price, of Eng- lessens the sense of the equal rights of mankind, and land, in 1785, thus spoke of the cause of eman- habituates us to turonny and oppression." William

Concord, or Bunker Hill. Other Northern States | the free States." nt is, that the slaveholders have the had taken measures for ultimate emancination Fovernment is, that the slaveholders have the carry their slaves as property into the but slavery, in its modified form, still lingered in the North. In the whole country, nearly six hundred by the men who, in de-"neither | dred thousand human beings were held in ser-Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, nor any vitude; but these bondmen were only estimated numan power, has authority to annul or impair at the average value of eighty dollars each; and Then, to cherish, as aliving | Elbridge Gerry estimated the whole value of the | age is radiant with the glowing thoughts and aith, the creed that "all men are created equal;" slaves at that time, south of the Potomae, at burning words against African slavery, which slavery to be an evil; to believe, with \$10,000,000. Slavery existed in each of the

is more certainly written in the book | was recognised as a mere local institution. than that this people shall be free," In that assemblage of illustrious statesmen, that grace the pages of our history were enrolled r proscription from power, nor in- met to frame a Constitution for a free people, upon the records of these societies. A national ents bring upon the public man the proscrip- the field had carried the country through the est hopes of the patriot, the philanthropist, and the ridicule and reproach of fire of a revolutionary war. The baptism of free- the Christian, seemed in process of realization. citizen, whose rights are guarded by | in their bosoms. Over that assemblage of states- | their lives on the stricken fields of the Revoluaranties, in the slave States to men presided the peerless Washington, who tion, were allowed the rights of citizenship in mobs, maddened by the fanaticism very abolished by legislative authority;" and to Carolina they possessed this right, and young arrests, imprisonments, fines, and "accomplish it by the only proper and effect- Tennessee, in 1796, came into the Union with a Then, the people of America con- | ive mode," his "suffrage should never be want- | Constitution which permitted free colored men to fided their new Government to the guardianship | ing." Franklin regarded slavery as "an atro- | exercise that high right of citizenship. In New and guidance of statesmen, known by their acts cious debasement of haman nature," and he was York, Chanceller Robert R. Livingston, one of d recorded opinions to be unalterably op-sed to the slave trade, to the perpetuity of to discourage every species of traffic in the bodies against a bill referred to him for the gradual

to give the finishing form to the work of the Convention, denounced slavery as "a nefarious institution." Luther Martin believed that "God was Lord of all, viewing with equal eye the poor African slave and his American master;" and he would "authorize the General Government to make such regulations as should be most advantageous for the gradual abolition of slavery the Declaration of Independence, and as Secretive for the most dangerous and malignant kind, "I want Tamaulipas, Potosi, and one or two other Mexican States; and I want them all for the same reason—for the planting and spreading of slavery. And a footing in Central America will powerfully aid us in acquiring those other States. Yes; I want Tamaulipas, Potosi, and one or two other Mexican States; and I want them all for the same reason—for the planting and spreading of slavery. And a footing in Central America will powerfully aid us in acquiring those other States. Yes; I want tamaulipas, Potosi, and one or two other Mexican States; and I want them all for the same reason—for the planting and spreading of slavery. And a footing in Central America will powerfully aid us in acquiring those other States. Yes; I want tamaulipas, Potosi, and one or two other Mexican States; and I want them all for the same reason—for the planting and spreading of slavery. And a footing in Central America will powerfully aid us in acquiring those other States. Yes; I want tamaulipas, Potosi, and one or two other Mexican States; and I want them all for the same reason—for the planting and spreading of slavery. And a footing in Central America will powerfully aid us in acquiring those other States. Yes; I want tamaulipas, Potosi, and one or two other Mexican States; and I want them all for the same reason—for the planting and spreading of slavery. And a footing in Central America will powerfully aid us in acquiring them all for the same reason—for the planting and spreading of slavery. And a footing in Central America will powerfully aid us in acquiring them all for the same vantageous for the gradual abolition of slavery and the emancipation of the slaves which were tary of Foreign Affairs under the Confederation; leave slavery to be dealt with by the States, but he would give no sanction to it." Oliver Ellsaughtily assumes to mould and fashion the polby of the nation: to expend itself and the states of t leave slavery to be dealt with by the States, but he would give no sanction to it." Oliver Ellsworth believed "slavery would soon be only a speck in the country." George Mason declared that slavery produced "the most pernicious effects on manners;" that "every master of slaves of the slave propaganda, and to join in hunting of the slave propaganda, and to join in hunting of the slave propaganda. That power has established down old comrades. That power has established them have sealed their ready servility with pocherishing, and uttering the sentiments of the great statesmen of the North and of the South, who carried us through the fire and blood of organic law eact that "slavery shall be forever" in the slave States a relentless despotism over them have sealed to the freedom of speech and of the press, and of litical martyrdom.

Sir, to arrest the the Revolution—statesmen whose names are for-ever associated with national independence and constitutional freedom.

The Revolution—statesmen whose names are for-ander Hamilton, James Wilson, Robert Morris, and other statesmen, whose names are imperish-concerning slavery, which were avowed by Jefably associated with the constitutional history of the Republic, have left in the records of the country their sentiments of hostility to slavery. bers of the first Congress, who branded the slave trade; the members of the Congress of slave trade; the members of the Congress of 1776, who declared that "all men are created equal;" and the members of the Congress of 1787, who stamped the words "slavery shall be and is had so of the apostles of slavery, the author of a work on "The Fallure of Free Society," the great and overshadowing question of slavery that "slavery shall be and is proposed to the state of the territory of a work on "The Fallure of Free Society," the great and overshadowing question of slavery that "slavery shall be and is proposed to the state of the territory of a work on "The Fallure of Free Society," the great and overshadowing question of slavery the great and participation as the great and overshadowing question of slavery the great and participation and a half of intelligence of the great and participation and a half of intelligence of the great and participation and a half of intelligence of the great and participation and a half of intelligence of the great and participation and a half of intelligence of the great and participation and a half of intelligence of the great and participation and a half of intelligence of the great and participation and a half of intelligence of the great and participation and a half of intelligence of the great and participation and a half of intelligence of the great and participation and a half of intelligence of the great and participation and a half of intelligence of the great and participation and a half of intelligence of the great and participation and a half of intelligence of the great and participation and a half of intelligence of the great and participation and a half of intelligence of the great middle of the seventeenth century to 1776, more | equal;" and the members of the Congress of 1787,

all her colonies, which were "not allowed," in statesmen of that day, that slavery would soon the words of the Earl of Dartmouth, in 1775, "to pass away under the influences of the ideas they check or discourage, in any degree, a traffic so beneficial to the nation." British avarice planted slavery in America; British legislation nurtured and sustained it; and British statesmen | then regarded as questions of little practical importance, while the authority wholly to extin-In spite, however, of the avarice of the men guish the slave traffic after 1808, and the inhi-

dle of the eighteenth century, years before Gran- under the Constitution, demonstrated the impoville Sharpe brought James Somerset before the tency of the slave perpetuists and the anti-King's Bench—twenty years before Lord Mans-slavery sentiment of the people. Washington field pronounced that immortal opinion, which reversed the joint opinion of York and Talbot, that "a slave coming into Great Britain doth not to see some plan adopted by which slavery in become free," and made it forever impossible for slaves to breathe the air of England—John Wool- was made Vice President, and he held that, the banks of the Hudson, the Delaware, and the ter and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most Potomac, who encouraged the emancipation of boisterous passions—the most unremitting desthe bondmen, "because they had no contract for | potism on the one part and degrading submisheir labor, and liberty was their right." During | sion on the other;" that "the statesman should the years of agitation and discussion, from the be loaded with execration who, permitting one treaty of Paris in 1762 to the opening dawn of the half the citizens to trample on the rights of the the years of agitation and discussion, from the | be loaded with execration who, permitting one evolution at Lexington-years, during which the other, transforms those into despots, and these ights of the colonies and the rights of man were | into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part, iscussed with masterly power by the most and the amor patrix of the other;" that he "trembled for his country when he reflected New England, the middle colonies, and Virginia, that God was just; that his justice cannot sleep did not fail to see and to acknowledge the wrong- forever;" that "the Almighty has no attribute fic and the slavery-extending policy of the British Government. The records of those days of trial ury, and he was a member of an anti-slavery soand of glory will bear to all coming time the ciety in New York, where he united in a petiamplest evidence that the men who inaugurated | tion for the emancipation of those who, "free by Revolution, carried America from colonial | the laws of God, are held in slavery by the laws only hostile to the slave trade, but to the per- the Supreme Court, and he believed slavery to When the first Congress assembled in 1774, that "our prayers to Heaven would be impious the humanity of the colonies, long repressed and until we abolished it." And from the presidency of an abolition society, this pure and stainless That assemblage of illustrious men declared that | character was summoned by Washington to prenever intended a part of the human race side over that highest judicial tribunal. Gouhold property in, and unbounded power over, verneur Morris believed that "slavery brought thers;" that they "would not import slaves, or the curse of Heaven upon a country," and Washous statesmen framed the articles of association | the Court of France. Madison, Gerry, Langdon which united the colonies in one federative Union. King, Ellsworth, Sherman, Robert Morris, and slave trade was prohibited; and that prohibition sentiments were recorded in the history of the of the inhuman treffic in man was sustained by | country, held seats in the Senate and House of Thus did the slave trade, which Jefferson after- the new-formed Government, were committed, wards, in the original draft of the Declaration, fully committed, against the slave traffic, the branded as an "execrable commerce," a "pirati- extension of slavery, and for the ultimate eman-

The foremost men of that day, not in the national councils, were equally committed against When the Declaration of Independence was | the slave system. They saw what Washington revise the laws of Virginia, after the peace of | the bench of the Supreme Court, in the Convencontrolled the policy of that great State. | those principles on which it is supported, as it clear, than that the effect of slavery is to destroy that REVERENCE FOR LIBERTY, which is THE VITAL When the Convention assembled in May, 1787, a right to hold his slave in bondage a single hour." And this great jurist uttered these prophetic words, which we see fulfilled in this age

The enduring records of the Republic willcarry British Empire, and gave independence to the and with Jefferson, that regulations, of the people of each State where it emancipation societies sprang into being in the Madison, whose name is for- abolition of slavery, because it did not give to the

country their sentiments of hostility to slavery.

The framers of the Constitution, like the memtion of 1830. The American citizen, living under ization has been formed, which calls itself the Africa. The coffers of her merchants were filled with gold, soiled with the blood of these hapless of the Ohio, were hostile to the traffic BLACK OR WHITE, is right and necessary," now doctrines of the Revolutionary fathers of the orthwest of the Ohio, were nostile to the traffic in men, to the extension of slavery, and to its perpetuity in America.

But the slave trade controlled the Government, and declares, with regard to the "right of private judgment, freedom of speech, freedom of the South Carolina and Georgia, with relatives of a small but powerful class, which clung, in South Carolina and Georgia, with relatives of mentheir persistent support.

Partiament pronounced "the trade highly advantageous to the kingdom and its colonies." Queen Anne instructed the Governor of New York and declares, with regard to the "right of private judgment, freedom of speech, freedom of the South. North and of Anne instructed the Governor of New York and New Jersey "to give due encouragement to the Royal African Company." The merchants and Georgia, "the signers of the Declaration of Independence had erased from the original draft of Jefferson the arraignment of the British mon-

grees, from Cape Blanco to Loango St. Panity degrees, from Cape Blanco to Loango St. Panity degrees from Cape Blan were startled and appalled; and "laws designed to restrict importations of slaves," says Bancroft, are scattered along the records of colonial legwere startled and appalled; and "laws designed into that council of patriotic statesmen, ready to peril the unity of the Republic, unless they could wring from the Convention the power to continue of the Republic. The Post Office Department, slation." To check their importation, Virginia | the inhuman, loathsome, and polluted traffic in | the Postmaster General tells us, "pervades every imposed a tax; but "the African Company ob-tained the repeal of the law." "The British Jefferson branded as an "execrable commerce," enterprise; and while visiting, as it does kindly, dovernment," says Madison, "constantly check- and Madison pronounced "infernal." To silence every fireside, mingles with the throbbings of the and animating principle is the propagation almost every heart in the land. In the ampli- of slavery, accepts the monstrous dogma that nfernal traffic." Ogiethrope, the founder of Pinckneys, the Butlers and Baldwins—the rep- tude of its beneficence, it ministers to all climes Feorgia, forbade slavery; but "the merchants of this class—the Convention made and creeds and pursuits, with the same eager readiness and with equal fullness of fidelity." Democracy repealed the prohibition of slavery in Even South Carolina, for attempting to restrict trade to continue for twenty years longer, unthe slave traffic, received the rebuke of the British Government, which steadily and relentlessly slaves to be represented in the House, and a proesisted all colonial action tending to check the vision to be incorporated into the Constitution for fanaticism, and the correspondence of the people to prohibit slavery, and Government officials veto inhuman traffic in the souls and bodies of men. Up to the hour of national independence, the Govon estate, escaping into another. These concessions of despotism; Democratic Legislature of New Mexico, under ernment of England sternly rejected all colonial restrictions upon slavery and the slave trade, and persisted in the policy of forcing that trade upon all her colonies, which were "not allowed," in the colonies, which were "not allowed," in the words of the Earl of Dartmouth, in 1775, "to pass away under the influences of the ideas they its statesmen of that day, that slavery would soon pass away under the influences of the ideas they its statesmen of that day, that slavery would soon pass away under the influences of the ideas they its statesmen of that day, that slavery would soon pass away under the influences of the ideas they its sanction of the Administration. Families are banished from their hearths and homes. Free colored men are forced to break the holy ties of kindred, seek homes among strangers, or be doomed to perpetual slavery, by laws which "propose," in the words of Judge Catron, of the a slave code by Congress, and the leaders of the Supreme Court, " to commit an outrage, to perpe- Democracy are hastening to give them assurances trate an oppression and cruelty." Surely there is that "if," in the words of the Vice President, no country in Christendom—no, not one—where the freemen of the United States are exposed to erty in the Territories cannot be enforced for who guided the commercial and colonial policy of England, in spite of the potent influences of the statesmen who swayed the councils of the statesmen who swayed American citizens in Mexico. There is, sir, more security for the citizens of Massachusetts, for the eighteen million people of the North, in revolutionary Mexico, rent and torn by civil war, than in the slaveholding States. More insults, indignities, and outrages, have been heaped upon freemen in the slave States, during the past one hundred days, than have been perpetrated upon American citizens in Mexico during all the changes and revolutions and civil and temporary interests of sections, but to the lasting interests of the country. It appeals, not to the local and temporary interests of sections, but to the lasting interests of sections, but to the lasting interests of the country. It appeals, not to the local and temporary interests of sections, but to the lasting interests of sections and during the acceptance, Articles on Cookery; and during the acceptance, Articles on Cookery; and during the hundred days, than have been perpetrated upon American citizens in Mexico during all the changes and prevolutions and civil strifes which passions and pride of classes, but to the sober

itol, frankly admit that a revolution concerning six years between the interests of slave labor and slavery has been wrought in the public senti- the rights of free labor in the infant empires we ment of the slaveholding States. This admitted | are creating in the West, the power of the Northment now so unmistakably manifest. How did Mr. Jefferson, "WITH AVARICE AND OPPRESSION, the slaveholding class—a mere handful of men | the once powerful chiefs of the Northern Democin this nation of twenty-six million freemen- racy are forced to submit to the bitter mortificawork this change in the policy of the nation; a tion of realizing not only their lost power, but change which the sense of justice, the love of their loss of influence in the councils of the parliberty, the humane and Christian sentiments of ty they have so faithfully followed. the age, condemn? How did this small, and, so | ization of the committees in this Chamber can far as numbers are concerned, insignificant class | not but remind the Northern Democratic Senpublican America an influence so potential? fashions at its pleasure the policy of the Gen- rather than to lead; to receive orders rather than eral Government, was borne into power by the Democratic party; and it is this day upheld in cratic party, the men who dictate its principles power by the Democratic party. Acquiring the ascendency in the Democratic party, this priving the might Mr. Kent boastingly say, as he did on a that party, compelling it to carry its flag, to fight "issues have been made which have tried the its battles, and to bear the crushing burden of Democratic party;" "its Northern hosts have its crimes against the rights of human nature. melted away;" "as the Northern wing declined, its crimes against the rights of human nature. melted away; Democrats of the free States, men born under the the Southern wing strengthened;" "the slaver in free schools, instructed in free churches, have, and strengthened it at the South; during the last fifteen years, borne the banners | machinery of the party has fallen into the hands en under the consuming wrath of a betrayed and control of the Democratic party. indignant people. The Democracy of the North

in Hungary and Venetia. Sir, when the army returned from Mexico, bringing with it the title-deeds to half a million ern leaders of the slave Democracy, now masters square miles of free soil, the people of the free of the Government, are pleased to assume that their support to the policy of slave prohibition; but the slave power imperiously demanded the slave power imperiously demanded the abandonment of the principle of slave inhibition, grasp on power. Sir, we shall see whether this and Democracy obeyed the peremptory mandate, disloyal conspiracy will alarm the eighteen milabandoned the Jefferson proviso, and organized lion Northern freemen; whether the actors in for freedom. The slave power, in the hour of whether the insulted patriotism of the new fugitive slave law; and the Northern De- of madness and folly, and dismiss these actors mocracy consented to the enactment of a law from the service of that Union they threaten to which violated every legal guaranty of freemen, subvert and destroy. shocked the sense of justice, and put in jeopardy the liberties of freemen, of which the legal rights disunion has been played. When the Republiof the poorest and the humblest outweigh the can party sprung into being in 1856, to arrest the interests of every slaveholder in America. In aggressions of slavery, to redress the wrongs of 1854, the slave propagandists demanded the re- the people of Kansas, the leading presses and peal of the prohibition of slavery in Kansas and politicians of the Democracy in the South then Nebraska; and the Democracy, in complaisance | predicted, argued, and threatened, the dissoluto the slave power, repealed that prohibition. tion of the Union, if Fremont should be elected. Five thousand armed men of Missouri marched into Kansas, seized the ballot-boxes, elected a well as their own "yawning need" in 1860, inhuman and unchristian laws for its support. to put the old farce upon the stage, in the impo The slave power demanded the enforcement of sing form now witnessed. those arbitrary enactments by the General Gov- Now, Mr. President, I intend to place before

lic slave soil. The acknowledged chiefs of the avowals and menaces of the leaders they follow slave power are demanding a national slave code | with craven soul and fettered lip. for the Territories; and already the aspiring eaders of the Democracy of the North are haste ing to give assurances that they are prepared to chiefs of the slave propaganda are turning their lustful eves to Cuba, Central America, and Mexico. hold, that in whatever territory, acquired or to be acquired, the flag of the Union waves, slavery

These dreams of empires in which to plant slavery fill the minds of the leaders of the slave

Sir, to arrest the aggressive policy of the slave propaganda, which is perverting the Constitu tion, subverting the institutions, disturbing the repose of the country, endangering the stability ferson, Henry, Mason, and the great men of Virginia of the Revolutionary era, or even by Mc-American name; and to restore the Government a Constitution which guaranties free speech, Republican party. This party, which embraces Concurring in these opinions of manufacturers clamored for the extension and protection of the African slave traffic; and when the charter of the Royal African Company expired, in 1749, the ports of Africa, for thirty degrees, from Cape Blanco to Loango St. Paul's, "This class had been a straightent of the British manufacturers clamored for the extension and arch for "waging cruel war against human nather by the halter."

Sir, what a humilating spectacle does the Republic now present to the gaze of mankind! I speak not of the millions of beings sunk from the lofty level of a common humanity down to the office common humanity down to the office common humanity down to the common humanity down to the common humanity down to the direction of the South, the Republican party proposes to preserve the charter of the Royal African Company exposed to the protection of the African slave traffic; and when the charter of the Royal African Company exposed to the protection of the African slave traffic; and when the protection of the African slave tr

regulation," in the words of the Supreme Court, "founded upon and limited to the verge of the State law," for which the people of each State that tolerates it are alone responsible, the Republican party joins issue with the sectionalized Democracy, which, under the lead of men whose slavery, by virtue of the Constitution, exists in

revolution in the sentiments of the people of the ern Democracy has been broken, and its leaders of slaveholders, achieve over the councils of Re- ators, who yet linger here, of their waning power over the legislation of the country, over This slaveholding class, which shapes and political associates; and their duty to follow eged class has imposed its hateful dogmas upon recent occasion to the people of South Carolina aspiring influences of free institutions, taught agitation has weakened the party at the North f slavery extension, and often ingloriously fall- of the South," and "the South has the general Having, Mr. President, forced the Northern

as much the instrument of the slave power for Democrats, by threats of political proscription, to extending, upholding, and perpetuating human repudiate the principle of slavery restriction in slavery in America, as is the army of the Empetuation the Territories; having forced Mr. Calhoun's dogor of Austria in maintaining his despotic rule | maupon the Democratic organization; having won the "general control," and secured the "whole states desired it to be consecrated forever to the policy of the Republican party, sanctioned, freedom and free institutions. The Democracy as it has been, by the great statesmen of the past of the North, obedient to the popular will, gave of the North and South, is a policy of aggression Utah and New Mexico without any guaranties this disunion farce will play a winning game; or its triumph in its territorial policy, required a North and South, will not rebuke this exhibition

Territorial Legislature, planted slavery, enacted may have prompted the Democratic managers

ernment, and President Pierce upheld them with the Senate, and, as far as I can, before the patrithe bayonets of the army; and in this he was supported by the Democracy of the North. The free States, the predictions of disunion, the arguslave power demanded that Governor Walker ments for disunion, and the menaces of disunion, prohibit it in the Territories was deemed alike the right and duty of the Government; now, the plymouth, nor the hallowed sods of Lexington, will be seen in the decay of the spirit of liberty in the pro-slavery frauds of the October of the slave no longer pressed the rock of the slave no longer presses and some of the presses and some of the exposing the pro-slavery frauds of the October of the slave no longer presses that are election of 1857; and President Buchanan forced the exponents of, and men who are the acknowl-Walker to resign, and removed Stanton, who would not bend; and the Democracy of the North upheld the action of the President.

the exponents of, and the first the edged leaders of, the sectionalized, slave-extending Democracy. I want the people of Massachusetts and of the country to see that the po-To crown the long series of outrages upon the people of Kansas, the slave power demanded that trusted exponents and disunionists are the trusted exponents and the accepted leaders of Congress should force the Lecompton Constitution, the product of fraud and violence, upon an unwilling and protesting people; and the Democracy of the North, with few exceptions, responded to that infamous demand. The slave power requires the abandonment of the doctrine, people, are the leaders of that party which they that the people of a Territory can legislate against by their shrinking timidity are upholding slavery, and the acceptance of the dogma that power. I want the deluded masses of the Norththe Constitution protects slavery as property in ern Democracy to see the hypocrisy, the arrant the Territories; and the leaders of the Democ- | cowardice, of their leaders at home, who are faracy of the North in this Chamber, with two or | tiguing the weary ear of the country with their three exceptions, accept this new creed, which | worn-out professions of love and devotion to the makes every foot of the Territories of the Repub- Union, while they dare not rebuke the disloyal

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

Samples of Cotton from Dr. Livingstone WEST AFRICA .- Mr. J. Aspinall Turner, M. P. has kindly forwarded to the offices of the Cotton Supply Association, Manchester, an interesting case of samples of cotton and cotton yarn, which he has just received from Dr. Livingthe Northwest; now, the public men of America, ever associated with the Constitution of the Uniwho inherit the sentiments and opinions of the States, pronounced slavery "a dreadful calamWashington Lefferson Medison Address, post paid always,

The Sample of cotton is excellent; but the most surprising sample is a ball of yarn Address, post paid always,

The Sample of cotton is excellent; but the most surprising sample is a ball of yarn Address, post paid always, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Adams, Jay, ity," and he "thought it wrong to admit in the Hamilton, and their illustrious compeers, who Constitution the idea that there could be property rights without shocking the principles of equal leaders of the slaveholding class, declares to his cost of which is one foot of calico, or one penny.

weave it for their own use, and we are informed that so abundant is the cotton in this valle that a vast number of cotton trees are annually burned to the ground. The navigation of the Zambezi and the Shire is open to this cotton valley during a great portion of the year. It is evident, therefore, that a large supply of cotton may be readily obtained from this part of Afca, by the adoption of an effective agency. Or. Livingstone deserves the utmost support, ooth of the Government and of his countrymen, n his most zealous efforts to develop the vast roductive resources of the regions he has now pened to commercial enterprise. The samples pove referred to are on view at the offices of he Cotton Supply Association, Manchester-

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE

Manchester Guardian.

NORMAL SEMINARY, THIS Institution, located at Mt. Union, Stark county Onio, (two miles from Alliance, where the Cleve land and Pittsburgh, crosses the Pittsburgh, Fo 1 Wayne and Chicago Raiftoad,) is now chartered with University Powers, exte ded alike to both sexes; has apparatus, Chemical, Phisophical, Astronomical, Physiological Chaptering, & Civil Engineering, & Co. orari themselves or in clubs, can be rented reasonably here rooms (furnished when desired with beds, utentils, &c.) are constructed for two persons, have separate atrances, and those for ladies are convenient to private amilies. Cost of club or self boarding from 75 cents to the prevent

TUITION FROM \$4 25 TO \$5.00 PER QUARTER.

for any branches in the Classical, Scientific, or Teachers courses. Music on the Piano or Melodeon, Painting, Drawing, the French, German, or Hebrew Lan guages, are taught by experienced teachers at reasona-ble rates. Of the students instructed the preceding eight year

NORMAL DEPARTMENT, NORMAL DEPARTMENT,

2,530 taught school successfully last year; of those in at tendance last year, 306 had taught school. While thorough mertal discipline and knowledge of science are foremost, special and systematic instruction is given upon the Theory and Practice of Teaching. The demand for trained teachers is increasing. The College Building contains rooms for lettures, recitations, library, laberatory, and the literary societies. The Faculty consists of seven experienced teachers. The regulations are based upon the principles of Christianty, free from sectarianism. The sessions begin on the

isterling nor exaggerating facts for the benefit or the in-

O. N. HARTSHORN, President. January 26th, 1860.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE. PREPARE FOR THE GREAT POLITICAL CAM-PAIGN OF 1860.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. THE Tribuue, now more than eighteen years old, an

TERMS.

One copy, one year - \$3 | Five copies, 1 year - \$11.25 |
Two copies, one year - \$1 | Tencop's, one address 20.00 |
Any person sending us a Clab of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy. For a Club of forty, we will send the Daily Tribune a large eight-page.

The Arms will discuss all topies of general interest, in every department of public action, and always in the interest of Order, the Public Peace and the general pros-The New York Weekly Tribune, a large eight-page paper for the country, is published every Saturday, and contains Editorials on the important topics of the times, the news of the week, interesting correspondence from all par so of the world, the New York Cattle, Horse, and Produce markets, interesting and reliable Political, Me-

orts alone richly worth to cattle raisers a year's sub-TERMS. One copy, one year - - \$2 | Five copies, one year - - \$5 | Three copies, one year - 12 Twenty copies, to one address, at the rate of one dollar er annum, \$20. Twenty copies, to address of each sub-Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will

HORACE GREELEY & CO.,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO'S THE BRITISH REVIEWS

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. EUNARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals,

1. The London Quarterly, (Conservative.) 2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
3. The North British Review, (Free Church.)
4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.) 5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radicalbut polities forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EABLY COPIES

EARLY COPIES. The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British

TERMS. For any one of the four Reviews, per annum
For any two of the four Reviews,
For any three of the four Reviews
For all four of the Reviews,
For Blackwood's Magazine,
For Blackwood and one Review, For Blackwood and the four Reviews

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par, CLUBBING. A discount of twenty-five per cent, from the abov sent to one addrers for \$9; four copies o views and Blackwood for \$30; and so on. POSTAGE.

In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews. N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum. OUR REPRINTS versus ECLECTICS. &c.

As we have for many years been paying more than \$3,000 annually to the British Publishers for the matter furnished in these Periodicals, thus virtually occoming copartners with them in the profits of the Reprints, we trust the public will consider this in bestowing their patronage, and give us the preference over *Eclectic* and other patchwork publications, whether monthly or weekly, which now extract so liberally from our works, and pay nothing either to the Foreign Publishers or to us for the same. As to cheapness, nobody can complain of paying \$10 a year for the four leading British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; and by taking these works entire, subscribers are not obliged to be guided by others in the choice of the articles they may desire to read. Moreover, taking into consideration the style in which our Reprints are published, and their acknowledged fidelity to the original editions, and also the advantage of an early issue by means of the advance sheets our series will be found as cheap as any of the competing publications to which we have alluded.

Remittances for any of the above publications should aces for any of the above publications should

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold street, New York

FOR THE CHILDREN! GRACE GREENWOOD'S LITTLE PILGRIM. THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PERIODICAL FOR CHILDREN EXTANT! "We say emphatically, that the Little Pilgrim is the

est periodical for young people now published, at home or abroad, in the English language.—The Press. 1859, in which will be commenced a story by MARY HOWITT, called THE FAIRY GODMOTHER!

Also, a beautiful Italian story, called Little Angelo and His White Mice. By GRACE GREENWOOD herself. A host of other good things—Stories, Sketches, Poems, Child-sayings, ac., by numerous and brilliaut authors; also, Rebusses, Puzzles, Charades, &c., will combine to make the new ades, &c., will combine to make the new ally attractive. NOW IS THE TIME TO TERMS.—ONLY FIFTY CENTS a year, in advance

> LEANDER K. LIPPINCOTT, 132 South Third street, Philadelphia, Penn.

THE NEW YORK TIMES. AN INDEPENDENT, POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWSPAPER.

DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY THE NEW YORK TIMES is the youngest of the daily newspapers of the city of New York. The first number was issued on the 18th of September, 1851, so that it has only just completed the eighth year of its publication But it has already become one of the most widely known and most firmly established daily journals of the United States. Its circulation is quite as large as that of any other daily of its class in the city of New York, and in eputation for enterprise, energy, and reliability, it may birly challenge comparison with any other newspaper

The Times is wholly and entirely Independent in its

discussion of all topics of public interest. It does not deny or doubt the importance or necessity of Political Parties to the proper management of public affairs, for all experience shows that in every Constitutional Governexperience shows that in every Constitutional Government party divisions and party contentions are essential to the preservation of public liberty, and to the vigorous and responsible conduct of the Administration. But while it does not quarrel with party organizations, it declines to be their instrument. Party organs are sufficiency to the proper management of the Pute, Violoin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordent & c., subscribe to the lines to be their instrument. Party organs are suffiiently numerous and sufficiently influential already. retained advocates in the newspaper press. The great majority of the journals of the United States are directly connected with the party organizations of the country—

connected with the party organizations of the country—

containing twelve pages, costing only Ten Cents a number; Yearly, \$2.50; Half yearly, \$1.25.

All the back unmbers at ten ce its, and bound volumes, containing seventeen numbers, at \$2.00 each, constantly epresenting their principles, seeking the promotion of on hand peeches, with commen's only in their interest-and being olishment of party purposes. They have, therefore, no nigher authority and no stronger claim to confidence and ning they are read mainly by that portion of the public | the old who concur with them in opinion; and, as their state nents are always more or less colored by their sentiments ess influence, beyond the immediate circle of their own

the promotion of the public good, and condemning and etriment or disaster to the country at large.

eporting promptly and fairly everyt' ing of public inter-

ary of any, but rendering equal and exact justice to all ssue, still less indifference to any great political movenent; but while it will discuss everything connected with public affairs, with perfect freedom and with whatever ability it can command, it will do this, not in the interest, or the benefit, or under the control of any public man, or f any Political Party, but solely in the interest of Truth of any Political Party, but solely in the interest of Truth and Justice, and for the promotion of the welfare of the whole country. While upon all topics its tone will be firm, vigorous, and entirely independent, it will deal in argument rather than invective, in the language of perargument rather than invective, in the language of perargument rather than invective. The language of perargument rather than invective, in the language of perargument rather than invective. The language of perargument rather than invective, and the welfare of the will give undivided attention to the practice of his profession, in the countries of White, Wabash, Edwards Wayne, Jefferson, and Hamilton, and in the Supreme and Federal courts of Illinois. uasion rather than menace, and will strive to allay, by all fair and just appeals, rather than to increase by infammatory counsels, the sectional agitation which disturbs the peace and threatens the welfare of the Federal Union. It will insist always upon a faithful adherence to the Constitution, respect for the Judicial authorities of the nation, and a strict compliance with the duties and obligations which devolve upon the citizens of a common country. Upon the subject of Slavery, while it will never seek occasion for thrusting it upon public attention, it will not shrink from its discussion whenever it shall be brought prominently before the country, and made the flammatory counsels, the sectional agitation which disbrought prominently before the country, and made the and John P. Ja theme of public controversy; but it will treat it as a local exclusive supervision and control of the commun will denounce every proposition, to wage war upon it from without, or to excite the fears, wound the pride and arouse the resentments of those States which may be disposed or obliged to permit its continued existence. But glous now free from its influence, to reopen the Slave on which it rests upon other States, and to exact forit an undue share of influence and of power in the Councils of their duties under the Constitution, and will rebuke and resist every attempt on the part of ultraists in either sec-

of action, and the peace and welfare of the country th

In its Correspondence, both Foreign and Domestic, the Times will not be inferior to any other American Journal. Its Reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, of Financial, Commercial, and General Intelligence of may have special interest for the great body of the community, will be full, prempt, and reliable. The price of the New York Times, (Daily,) by mail, Six Dollars a year. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence giver the daily paper, a Literary Department, embracing standard novels and tales, and miscellaneous selection of the highest interest. The Agricultural Department is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inac essible to the American reader. Price, Three Dollars a year. Two copies to one address, Five Dollars. THE WEEKLY TIMES,

appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features. It will also continue to fur dener, a department which has become highly popular Five Dollars. Five copies to one address, Eight Dollars Ten copies to one address, Ten Dollars Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled t an extra copy.

Terms of all our issues-Cash invariably in advance Specimen numbers forwarded upon application As an Advertising Medium the Times has ciaims to at ention, from the extent and character of its circulation All letters to be addressed to the "New York Tim

C. H. BRAINARD. PRINT PUBLISHER. 322 Washington street, Boston,

JUST PUBLISHED. a lithographic portrait, of the size and style of the abov

CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN, the Hero of Harper's Ferry. Price One Dollar. CHARLES H. BRAINARD,

HELPER'S IMPENDING CRISIS. A LIVE BOOK. 50.000 COPIES HAVE BEEN SOLD. NOW IS THE TIME! . This is the work that is creating so much excitement IN CONGRESS!

Large 12mo. vol, 420 pages, cloth. Price \$1.

Octavo edition, paper covers, 50 cents.

For sale by Booksellers and News Agents everywhere.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED
to sell these works the conntry through. Terms liberal. ies sent to any audress, post paid, on r A. B. BURDICK, Publisher,

No. 145 Nassau st., New York. TWO WORKS VALUABLE TO THE SICK OR WELL,

Sent by mail, no pay expected until received, read, and approved.

1st. SIX LECTURES on the causes, prevention, and cure of Lung, Throat, and Skin diseases, Rheumanism, and Male and Female complaints. On the mode of Preserving Health to One Hundred years. 260 pages, 21 engravings. Price fifty cents, in silver or post office mps. d. A work on the Cause and Cure of Diseases of the Dr. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York

TO SENATORS, MEMBERS OF CON-GRESS, AND STRANGERS E. E. WHITE, & CO.,

No. 63 Louisiana avenue, between Sixth and Sevent streets, and opposite the Bank of Washington, beg leav to call the attention of Senators. Members of Congres session, to an examination of their stock of selected Family Groceries, Teas, Wines, L.

PROCURES PATENTS.

BOOK BINDING JAND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING. THE undersigned is prepared to estimate for book making in all its branches; including Printing Stereotyping, and Binding, at prices as low as the lowest By an improvement in Stereotyping, patented by William Blanchard, of this city, he is enabled to stereotype books, pamphlets, &c., as low as any in the country.

Address

GEORGE P. GOFF,

Publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music, cost-ing but TEN CENTS a number, and pronounced

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

"The best and cheapest work of the kind in the world."

SOLO MELODIST.

C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., C. M. ALEXANDER, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

The Times asserts for Journalism a higher function than this. Instead of consenting to be simply the reained advocate of any political party, it claims the ight to judge, fairly and dispassionately, all parties—aproving and aiding whatever in any of them. cuting Foreign Patents.

The Government fee is \$30, and should accompany the

papers.
Give me a trial.
Please read and circulate.
Refer through your members to—
Hon F. P. Blair, jun., M. C.
Hon, William H. English, M. C. Washington, D. C. 681 C M. ALEXANDER, Patent Attorney.

L. JAY S. TURNEY.

(And State's Attorney for Twelfth Judicial Circuit,)

PORTRAIT OF DR. BAILEY.

JUST PUBLISHED, HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. By D'Avignon, from an original daguerreotype "It looks the poet, the maker, and the seer, as he ap pears in his best and truest aspect."—Atlas and Eee.

CHARLES H. BRAINARD,

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF tent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever the Confederacy. It will press upon all sections, upon the South and upon the North—the full discharge of all lious Headache, and Billious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of Diseases originating in Biliary Derange ment, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries. tion, to promote their own views and objects at the expense of justice and the public good.

The Times will discuss all topics of general interest, in every department of public action, and always in the inverse department of public action, and always in the inverse and severy department of public action, and always in the inverse and severy department of public action, and always in the inverse and severy department of public action, and always in the inverse and severy department of public action, and always in the inverse and severy department of public action, and always in the inverse action.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. For all the Purposes of a Family Physic.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Massachusetts.

Price \$1 per Bottle : Six Bottles for \$5. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL